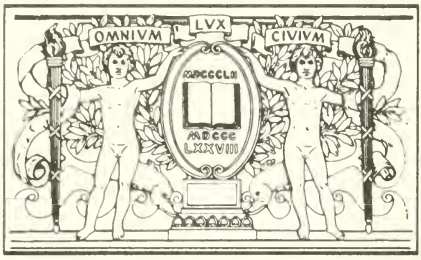
SocSci Ref
LA306
.B7W5
1980x



BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

Boston Globe
Monday Jan 2, 1995

The names over the schoolhouse doors

Reading through the names of Boston's public schools is like walking through a freedom trail of sorts – through the rich and proud history of the country's oldest public school system and the city and nation where it was born. The names speak of service: to country, to city, to community. They speak of the determined passion of Puritans, of abolitionists, of suffragists, of civil rights leaders. The names include presidents and mayors, congressmen and governors. They speak of the brilliance of Beethoven, the mastery of Mozart, the genius of Wheatley. Women and men, black, white and Hispanic. They speak of those born to wealth and those born into poverty. As Boston's students return from their holiday vacation, it is fitting to reflect on the city's rich history and take pride in the glory of those names.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Adams (E. Bos.) **Samuel** (1722-1803) Leading writer of the American Revolution. Massachusetts governor.

Agassiz (J.P.) **Louis** (1807-1873) Swiss naturalist, Harvard professor.

Alighieri (E. Bos.) **Dante** (1265-1321) Italian poet.

Baldwin (Bri.) **Harriet** Brighton philanthropist.

Bates (Ros.) **Phineas** School Committee secretary, 1879-1896.

Beethoven (W. Rox.) **Ludwig van** (1770-1827) German composer.

Blackstone (S. End) **William** (1595-1675) Boston's first white settler.

Bradley (E. Bos.) **Manassah E.** (1901-1955) East Boston state representative, 1949-1954.

Channing (Hyde Park) **William** (1780-1842) Pastor of the Federal (now Arlington Street) Church. Leader of New England's Unitarian movement.

Chittick (Mat.) **Msgr. James J.** (1850-1919) Hyde Park pastor.

Clapp (Dor.) **Roger** (1609-1691) Early settler and military leader.

Condon (S. Bos.) **James F.** (1899-1970) state representative.

Conley (Ros.) **George** (1853-1905) Boston school superintendent.

Curley (J.P.) **James M.** (1874-1958) Mayor of Boston, governor of Massachusetts and US congressman.

Dever (Dor.) **Paul** (1903-1958) Legislator, attorney general and governor.

Dickerman (Dor.) **Quincy E.** (1829-1909) Boston teacher and principal.

Eliot (N. End) **John** (1754-1813) Pastor of the Old North Church and a founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Ellis (Rox.) **David A.** (1873-1929) Member and chair of the Boston School Committee.

Emerson (Rox.) **Ralph Waldo** (1803-1882) Essayist, poet, lecturer.

Endicott (Dor.) **William** (1842-1903) Boston schoolteacher and principal.

Everett (Dor.) **Edward** (1794-1865) US senator.

Farragut (Brigham Cir.) **David G.** (1801-1870) Naval officer.

Fifield (Dor.) **Emily A.** (1840-1913) The second woman elected to the School Committee.

Fuller (J.P.) **Margaret** (1810-1850) American feminist and writer who founded The Dial magazine with Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Gardner (All.) **Thomas** (1724-1775) A revolutionary leader killed while leading his men at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Garfield (Bri.) **James** (1831-1881) 20th president.

Greenwood (Hyde Park) **Elihu** (1807-1871) Member, Dorchester School Committee.

Greenwood (Dor.) **Sarah** (1794-1886) Daughter of a prominent Boston judge who inherited her father's estate and donated the land for the school.

Grew (Hyde Park) **Henry** Chairman, Hyde Park Board of Aldermen.

Guild (E. Bos.) **Curtis** (1860-1915) Journalist, lieutenant governor and governor.

Hale (Rox.) **Nathan** (1765-1776) Captain in Washington's Continental Army who was captured and executed at 21 for spying on the British.

Haley (Ros.) **Dennis** (1893-1966) Boston school superintendent, president of Suffolk University.

Hamilton (Bri.) **Alexander** (1755-1804) First Secretary of the Treasury.

Harvard-Kent (Charles.) John Harvard (1607-1638) was a Charlestown minister for whom Harvard University is named. William H. Kent (1823-1889) was a School Committee member and mayor of Charlestown.

Hennigan (J.P.) **James W.** (1890-1869) Businessman and political leader whose birthplace is on the site of the school.

Hernandez (J.P.) **Rafael** (1892-1956) Puerto Rican composer and poet.

Higginson (Rox.) **Henry** (1834-1919) Civil War soldier, banker and music patron and a founder of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Holland (Dor.) **John** (1891-1922) WW1 soldier in France, Boston probation officer.

Holmes (Dor.) **Oliver Wendell** (1809-1894) physician, writer and poet.

Hurley (S. End) **Joseph** Member and chair of the Boston School Committee.

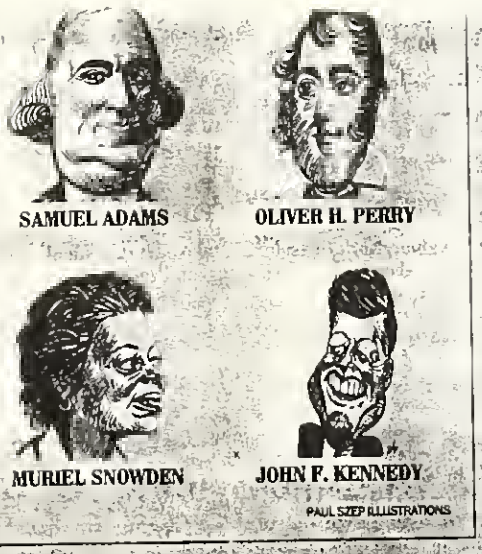
Jackson-Mann and Horace Mann (All.) Andrew Jackson (1769-1845) was seventh president. Horace Mann (1796-1859) was an educator and US congressman.

Kennedy (J.P.) **John F.** (1917-1963) 35th president.

Kennedy (E. Bos.) **Patrick J.** (1858-1929) State representative, election commissioner.

Kenney (Dor.) **Thomas** (1865-1926) School Committee and City Council member.

Kilmer (W. Rox) **Joyce** (1886-1918) Poet and critic.



Lee (Dor.) **Joseph** (1862-1937) School Committee member.

Lyon (Bri.) **Mary** (1797-1849) founder of Mount Holyoke College.

Manning (J.P.) **Joseph** 1866-1944) Businessman and philanthropist.

Marshall (Dor.) **John** (1755-1835) Fourth chief justice of the Supreme Court.

Mason (Rox.) **Samuel W.** (1824-1893) Boston school superintendent.

Mather (Dor.) **Richard** (1596-1669) An English clergyman who emigrated to Boston in 1635. Father of Increase and grandfather of Cotton, both religious leaders.

Mattahunt (Mat.) named for the Mattahunt Indians, who once inhabited large areas of Msttapan.

McKay (E. Bos.) **Donald** (1810-1880) Clipper ship designer and builder in East Boston.

Mendell (Rox.) **Ellis** (1888-1903) Minister and civic leader.

Mozart (Ros.) **Wolfgang** (1756-1791) Austrian composer.

Murphy (Dor.) **Richard J.** Civic leader. President of the Dorchester United Neighborhoods Association from 1964 to 1966.

O'Donnell (E.Boston) **Hugh Roe** Irish-born East Boston pastor who died in 1920.

O'Hearn (Dor.) **Patrick** (1865-1922) Builder, banker and Boston building commissioner.

Ohrenberger (W. Rox) **William** (1906-) Boston schools superintendent, 1963-1972.

Otis (E. Boston) **James** (1725-1783) Revolutionary statesman and orator.

Perkins (S. Boston) **Michael** (1892-1918) Lifetime resident of South Boston who was killed in action in WWI.

Perry (S. Boston) **Oliver H.** (1785-1819) Naval officer and hero of the War of 1812.

Philbrick (Ros.) **John** (1818-1886) Superintendent from 1846 to 1874.

Quincy (Boston) **Josiah** (1772-1864) Mayor of Boston.

Roosevelt Franklin D. (1882-1944) president.

Russell (Dor.) **William E.** (1857-1896) Mayor of Cambridge and governor of Massachusetts.

Shaw (Dor.) **Pauline A.** (1841-1917) Daughter of Louis Agassiz, introduced kindergartens into the Boston schools.

Stone (Dor.) **Lucy** (1818-1893) Suffragist and abolitionist.

Sumner (Ros.) **Charles** (1811-1874) US senator and foe of slavery.

Taylor (Mat.) **Charles H.**(1846-1921) Boston Globe editor, state representative and secretary to the governor.

Tobin (Rox) **Maurice** (1901-1953) School Committee member, governor of Massachusetts and US Secretary of Labor.

Trotter (Rox.) **William Monroe** (1872-) Journalist and civil rights activist.

Tynan (S. Boston) **Joseph** (1888-1946) Boston school doctor.

Warren-Prescott (Charlestown) Gen. Joseph Warren (1741-1775), a Boston physician, and Col. William Prescott (1751-1777), were heroes of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

F. Lyman Winship (1827-1884) Owned land on which the school was built.

Winthrop (Dor.) **John** (1588-1649) Led the colonists who settled Boston.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Umana-Barnes (E. Boston) **Joseph R.** Barnes (1833-1906) organized Company K of the 129th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers during the Civil War. Mario Umana (1914-) is a retired Boston Municipal Court judge.

Cleveland (Dor.) **Grover S.** (1837-1908) The 22d and 24th president.

Curley (J.P.) **Mary E.** (1884-1930) Active in charitable and civil causes. Wife of James Michael.

Dearborn (Rox.) **H.A.S.** (1783-1851) Mayor of Roxbury.

Edison (Brigbton) **Thomas** (1847-1931) Inventor.

Edwards (Charlestown) **Clarence** (1860-1931) WWI general.

Gavin (S. Boston) **Patrick F.** (1844-1909) South Boston physician.

Irving (Ros.) **Washington** (1783-1859) Writer and US envoy to Spain.

King (Rox.) **Martin Luther, Jr.** (1929-1968) Civil rights leader.

Lewenberg (Mat.) **Solomon** (1876-1922) Boston lawyer and philanthropist.

Lewis (Rox.) **George** (1820-1887) Mayor of Roxbury.

McCormack (Dor.) **John W.** (1891-1980) Speaker of the US House.

Rogers (Hyde Park) **William** (1804-1882) Founder of MIT.

Shaw (W. Rox) **Robert Gould** (1837-1863) Commander of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment during the Civil War.

Taft (Brighton) **William Howard** (1857-1930) 27th president.

Thompson (Dor.) **Frank V.** (1874-1921) Boston school superintendent.

Timilty (Rox) **James P.** (1865-1921) State senator.

Wheatley (Rox) **Phyllis** (1753-1784) Boston slave who became the first published African-American poet.

Wilson (Dor.) **Woodrow** (1856-1924) 28th president.

HIGH SCHOOLS

Burke (Rox.) **Jeremiah** (1877-1931) School superintendent.

Humphrey Center (Rox.) **Hubert** (1911-1978) Vice president.

O'Bryant (Rox.) **John D.** (1931-1992) First African-American in the 20th century to be elected to the School Committee.

Snowden (Copley) **Muriel** (1916-1988) Founder of Freedom House in Roxbury.

OTHER

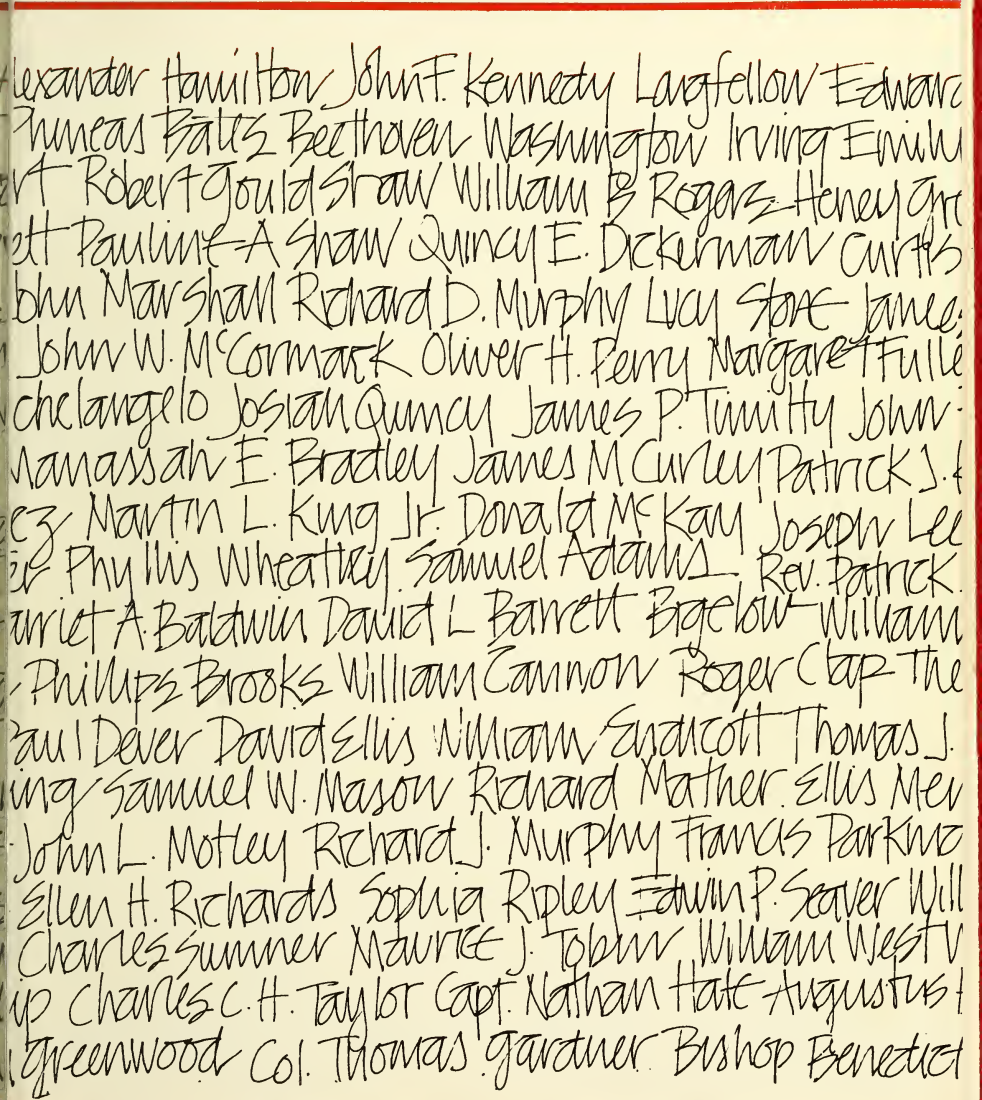
Barron Center (Mat.) **Jennie L.** (1891-1969) School Committee member and judge.

McKinley (S. End) **William** (1843-1901) 25th president.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/whatsinnamenames00olou

What's in a name?



Names of Boston's Schools: Their Origin.

Names of Boston's Public Elementary and Middle Schools: Their Origin

May, 1980

Ref
Soc Sc

School Volunteers for Boston Inc
16 Arlington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Boston Public Schools
26 Court Street
Boston, MA 02108

FOREWORD

The selection of an appropriate name for a public school should be a matter of interest for the entire community. It can be an item of significant symbolism for a city, a source of pride and inspiration for the students who will attend the school. With the passage of time, however, the purpose and significance can be forgotten.

During the Bicentennial Observance in 1976, School Volunteers for Boston, Inc., undertook a project to involve high school students in research on the names of Boston's Elementary Schools. It was also considered significant to note the patterns that recur through the decades in Boston in the naming of its schools.

A member of the SVB staff, Mr. Michael Moore, coordinated the work of the high school students. Those Boston students who participated were:

Karen Boggs
Maria Da Costa
James Daley
Bill Ethridge
Lois Gardiner
Denise Iervolino
Nick Maguti
Jo-Anne Nelson
John Perrone
Lyn Snyder

When the School Department began to plan for the observance of "Boston 350" in 1980, School Volunteers for Boston, Inc., was invited to share in the planning. It was jointly decided that the project be revived and include the names of Boston's Middle Schools.

It is hoped that this joint project of the Boston Public Schools and School Volunteers for Boston, Inc., will contribute to a greater sharing with all the people of the city in the pride and distinction of the outstanding names that designate our schools.

John E. O'Loughlin
Editor
School Volunteers for Boston, Inc.

INTRODUCTION

It is fascinating to peruse the names of Boston's Public Schools and to discover what these names reveal about the enthusiasm, loyalties and ideals of Boston's earlier generations. This list indicates a wide spectrum of interests, well diversified and strikingly representative of Boston's citizenry. Some names are easily recognized by the city as a whole, while others are appropriate to a particular section or region of the city and suggest some local community influence in the selection of a name for a school. Let us look into the history of Boston as we learn about the people for whom schools were named.

Boston has a long and significant history. Therefore, it is appropriate that many schools were named for early colonial leaders and men who shaped the struggle for independence. Attention was also given to the heroes of later conflicts as well as to some presidents of our country. What may surprise some is the honoring of several prominent women. This indicates the outstanding position held by Boston's women in earlier decades and their acceptance by what was evidently a non-chauvinistic citizenry.

The largest number of schools are named for local civic leaders, including governors of Massachusetts and mayors of Boston. Also, as might be expected, local educational leaders have been similarly memorialized.

Our long-time boast that Boston is a leading cultural center is reflected in the honor given to several literary and cultural figures. Some attention was given to ethnic interests.

A very illuminating print of Boston's skyline made about the time of the American Revolution shows a large number of church spires rising above the housetops of the city. This concern for religion also is demonstrated in the naming of several schools for religious leaders of the city.

Colonial and Revolutionary Leaders

One Boston Middle School bears the name of a distinguished explorer whose voyages and maps helped to acquaint the people of Europe with the possibilities that this section of the world presented to settlers. This was Samuel de Champlain, who may have been the first European to notice the favorable position of the land area near Boston Harbor.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts had a dual colonial origin. Schools have been named for the early governors of both the Plymouth Colony (1620) and the Massachusetts Bay Colony (1629). The Bradford School in Mattapan was named for William Bradford who became the second governor of the Plymouth Colony in 1621 and remained head of that colony until his death in 1657. He wrote the celebrated "History of Plimouth Plantation" which is the primary source of our information about the early days in the Plymouth Colony. It is interesting to note that this history remained in manuscript form until 1856.

Dorchester's Winthrop School was named for one of Bradford's contemporaries. John Winthrop was elected governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony

August, 1629, before the group left England for America. Winthrop's Journal a significant chronicle of the events in Massachusetts in the years 1636 to 649. For twenty years, 1629 to 1649, Winthrop served continuously as gover-or, deputy governor, and a member of the Executive Council. His outstanding adership set the young colony on the pathway to successful development.

It is particularly fitting that Boston's first settler, William Blackstone, had his ame bestowed on a school. Blackstone was a clergyman who led a band of lventurers from England to Boston in 1622. His unreliable group returned to ngland, leaving Blackstone alone in the "Shawmut" settlement, as the area as known, for several years. When Winthrop's group arrived in 1630, they ttled in Charlestown but the contaminated water sources there began to take the ves of the Puritans. Blackstone invited the group to join him and enjoy the ealthier water supply in the Beacon Hill area. However, he soon regretted his nerosity. The new settlers changed the name of the community from Shawmut Boston, the name of the town from which many of them had come. They also ok over management of the land and made a distribution of land parcels to the ttlers. Blackstone was given fifty acres but he was dissatisfied. He sold the nd back to Winthrop's group for $150 and moved to Rhode Island. The men ho contributed to the purchase of Blackstone's land realistically regarded it as ommon land and it was designated for public use. It became, of course, the oston Common, one of the most celebrated public parks in the world.

Another early settler was Richard Mather, the founder of the so-called Mather Dynasty". He came to Boston in 1635 and settled in Dorchester. Both s son, Increase Mather, and his grandson, Cotton Mather, were ministers of the urch in North Square. Richard Mather contributed the preface and the versifi-ation of several psalms in "The Bay Psalm Book" which was the first book rinted in the American Colonies. The Mather School on Meeting House Hill in orchester has the distinction of being the oldest free public school in North merica.

Roger Clap came to Boston with the first settlers in 1630. He emerged as a ilitary leader and was given command of the protective fort on what became nown as Castle Island. He remained in that position until 1686 when he signed in protest of the tyrannical schemes of the governor of that time. Clap ouses and the Clap School are named in his honor.

James Otis and Samuel Adams were two of the local leaders who contributed the revolutionary spirit in Massachusetts and who have schools named for em, both in East Boston. Otis rose to prominence by his militant speeches gainst the Writs of Assistance and by his work at the Stamp Act Congress. His evolutionary activity was cut short by a disabling blow to the head in an altercation with a British Commissioner in 1769.

Samuel Adams had a longer public career. He joined with Otis in the move-ent to repeal the Stamp Act and later the Townshend Act. He remained promi-nt at the First and Second Continental Congresses and was a signer of the eclaration of Independence. Although he was disappointed at not being elected

President under the new Constitution, he served as Governor of Massachusetts from 1793 to 1797.

The Gardner School in Allston was named for Colonel Thomas Gardner, a resident of the Allston area who was killed leading his regiment at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

An elementary school in Charlestown carries the names of two prominent military leaders at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Both of these men, General Joseph Warren and Colonel Prescott, had individual schools named for them over a century ago.

The heroic stance of Nathan Hale has always had a strong popular appeal throughout American History and a school in Roxbury bears his name.

Two French military leaders who gave substantial aid to the Americans during the Revolution have been popular with Americans and they are featured in American History textbooks. These were Lieutenant General Rochambeau and the Marquis de Lafayette. The Rochambeau School in Dorchester was named for the Lieutenant General who led a force of 6,000 French soldiers to aid the American cause. They landed in Newport, Rhode Island, and later joined forces with those of General Washington. Rochambeau participated with Lafayette in the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October of 1781.

Lafayette renewed his contacts with the Americans in 1826 and made a triumphal tour of the country to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. In Boston, Lafayette was the honored guest at the laying of the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument. On this occasion, Daniel Webster made one of his most memorable addresses. A Lafayette School was dedicated on Ruggles Street in Roxbury, in 1911.

Two of the Federalist leaders in the young republic have been memorialized. The Alexander Hamilton School in Brighton was named for Washington's capable aide who became the first Secretary of the Treasury.

The John Marshall School in Dorchester was named for Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court whose decisions proved very instrumental in strengthening the authority of national government. The naming of schools for such leading Federalists may reflect the fact that Boston had been a bastion of Federalist strength in earlier years. The Jefferson School, dedicated to the founder of the Democratic Party, was built in 1904 on Heath Street, Roxbury, and currently houses the Occupational Resource Center.

Although no particular pattern can be discerned in naming schools after American Presidents, five elementary schools and five middle schools are so named and this includes the four presidents who were assassinated: Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley and Kennedy. Other presidents so memorialized were Grover Cleveland, Andrew Jackson, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt, William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson.

Later Heroes

Popular heroes of later conflicts have also been memorialized. Oliver Hazard Perry, a naval hero of the War of 1812, had a school named for him in South

ston. The Farragut School in Roxbury and the Sheridan School in East Boston nor two popular heroes of the Civil War. David Farragut had a distinguished val career and Philip Sheridan was a dashing cavalry commander. Both won tional fame as leaders in some of the most critical campaigns of the Civil War.

Two local leaders who made significant contributions to the Union Cause ring the Civil War have Middle Schools named for them. Joseph Barnes ganized one of the famous regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers for that nflict.

Robert Gould Shaw's contribution was particularly unique and important. His her had won distinction in the military service and the family was prominent in e Abolitionist Movement in Boston. When the Civil War opened, Robert G. aw set up a recruiting headquarters on Boston Common and organized a giment which was composed completely of free blacks like himself. This was e famous 54th Regiment which became so distinguished in the early days of the r that thousands of blacks in the North joined regiments to fight in the Union use. When the War later focused on Virginia, there were 38 Black Regiments rticipating. Sergeant William Carney of Shaw's 54th Regiment was the first ack soldier to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

There is a splendid monument dedicated to Shaw and the 54th Regiment cated on Boston Common at the corner of Beacon and Park Streets, facing the ate House. The regimental flag of the 54th is displayed with other Civil War ttle flags in the Hall of Flags at the State House. Colonel Shaw was killed in tion at Fort Wagner later in the War.

The Clarence Edwards Middle School in Charlestown is named for the Comnding General of the 26th Division which experienced distinguished service part of the American Expeditionary Force in France during World War I. This s popularly known as "the Yankee Division" because its members were all m New England.

cal Educational Leaders

might be expected, some of Boston's educational leaders have had schools med for them. Eight men who served as Superintendent of the Boston Schools in this category: Patrick T. Campbell, George Conley, Dennis Haley, Samuel ason, William Ohrenberger, John Philbrick, Edwin Seaver and Frank V. ompson.

In addition, four schools were named for outstanding principals, or "masters" they were termed — William Cannon, Quincy Dickerman, William Endicott d Robert Mead. Two male School Committee members were so memorialized. e was David Ellis who served on the Committee for ten years, four of them in position of Chairman. Charles Mackey served on the School Committee for years, and one term as Chairman. In another case, the Elihu Greenwood hool was named for a member of the Dorchester School Committee prior to the nexation of that town to the city of Boston in 1870.

Boston has had for a long time a special school which catered to the educanal needs of children who are deaf. It is now part of a new educational

complex in Allston named the Jackson-Mann School. Horace Mann, a native o Franklin, Massachusetts was educated at Brown University and later became a lawyer. He served in the State Legislature for several years and became Presiden of the Senate in 1836. His chief interest as a legislator was in sponsoring educa tional reforms. In particular, he sponsored the legislation which created the State Board of Education for the purpose of improving the schools of the Common wealth and of revising the State laws of education. In 1837 Mann was chose Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. For the next eleven years h devoted his energies to the development of educational reforms which woul eventually influence the entire country, since other states began to follow th educational direction of Massachusetts. He established the first American Nor mal School at Lexington in 1839 for the purpose of training public schoo teachers. His twelve annual reports are very important in educational develop ment and were widely read in Europe as well as throughout America. He spen several months in Europe in 1843 studying the significant educational advance being made there. At the death of John Quincy Adams in 1848, Mann wa elected to fill the seat of the former president in the United States Congress. Her he transferred his interests and abilities to the national level. He subsequentl became President of Antioch College in Ohio. This college has been a pioneer i progressive education at the college level.

Religious Leaders

The religious leaders for whom schools were named form a varied and distin guished group. Two were outstanding Protestant Divines who had marked influ ence beyond the boundaries of Boston: William Ellery Channing and Phillip Brooks.

Channing was born in Newport in 1780 and educated at Harvard. He became minister and quickly established a reputation as one of the most forceful orator in the country. He gained national prominence in 1819 when he delivered th sermon in Baltimore at the ordination of Jared Sparks, who later became Presi dent of Harvard. It was on this occasion that Channing outlined the basic princi ples of Unitarianism which divided the Congregational Church. Channing' Church on the corner of Arlington and Boylston Streets was the first buildin erected in the Back Bay and became the Mother Church of American Un itarianism. A staunch defender of human rights, he wrote and spoke constantl against war and slavery as practices which violate and destroy those rights.

Phillips Brooks was a native Bostonian who was also educated at Harvard. Hi first rectorate in the Episcopal Church was in Philadelphia where he remained fo ten years. He was called back to Boston in 1869 as Rector of Trinity Church i Copley Square and remained in that position until he became Bishop of Mas sachusetts in 1891. He is also remembered as the author of the famed Christma hymn "O Little Town of Bethlehem". A school in Roxbury honors his name

The first two Roman Catholic Bishops of Boston have schools named fo them. A Middle School in East Boston was named for John L. Cheverus wh was born in France and came to New England during the French Revolution

fter working with the Penobscot Indians in Maine and among the growing atholic population in Boston, he was appointed the first Roman Catholic ishop of Boston.

When Cheverus returned to France in 1822 to become Cardinal Archbishop of ordeaux, he was succeeded in Boston by Bishop Benedict Fenwick. His term incided with the first period of growth of the Catholic Church in Boston. The ocese grew from three to forty parishes before his death in 1846. He also unded *The Pilot,* the influential diocesan newspaper.

Other clergymen for whom schools were named had marked influence in rticular areas of the city:

John Eliot , for whom the Eliot School in the North End was named, is not to confused with the earlier minister of the same name who was celebrated as the issionary to the American Indians. The second John Eliot became minister of e Old North Church in 1779 and remained in that position for many years, thus coming a recognized leader of the North End community. He became one of e founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society, which is today a very portant depository of early historical documents.

The Reverend Ellis Mendell was a religious and civic leader in the Jamaica lain area of Boston; a year after his death in 1903 a school in Jamaica Plain was dicated in his memory.

The Chittick School in Hyde Park was named for Monsignor James J. Chittick ho was Pastor of the Church of the Most Precious Blood in Hyde Park for irty-one years prior to his death in 1919.

Father Hugh Roe O'Donnell, bearing the famous name of one of Ireland's utstanding leaders in the Elizabethan era, was himself a leader in the East oston community where he served as Pastor of the Star of the Sea Parish for the rst quarter of the twentieth century.

Another Catholic priest, Father Patrick Lyndon had influence not confined to a ngle section of the city. His pastorate was in Charlestown, South Boston and e West End, but the Lyndon School honoring his name is in West Roxbury.

Martin Luther King Jr. who became the outstanding civil rights leader in the ation was essentially a clergyman who brought his religious beliefs to bear on e serious problem of racial discrimination. Dr. King, in fact, received his eological training in Boston at Boston University and it was especially fitting at a middle school in Dorchester should honor his name.

Women Leaders

he women for whom Boston schools are named form a very distinguished roup. Some were prominent in the vanguard of educational reform, women's ghts and social improvement movements. Some were prominent in particular ctions of the city.

When critical recognition is bestowed on a woman poet, who is also a slave, e unusual phenomenon requires special attention. Boston has responded by aming a Middle School in Roxbury for Phillis Wheatley who was born in Africa nd became a slave in the household of a Boston merchant in 1761. The Wheat-

ley family evidently helped Phillis secure an education and encouraged her work in the literary field. On a visit to England with the Wheatleys, her poetic talent was given important recognition. During the Revolutionary period, she composed several poems which reflected the significance of the stirring events in the city.

Harriet A. Baldwin was noted for her philanthropic works and especially for her concern for the welfare of children in her home area of Brighton where the Baldwin School is located.

Sarah Greenwood inherited a large estate from her father in Dorchester, and donated a portion of it for a playground which would be available to all the children in the area. The Sarah Greenwood School was also built on this same tract of land in 1919.

Emily Fifield was the second woman ever elected to the Boston School Committee and served in that capacity for nearly twenty years. Among the reforms for which she was responsible was the establishment of manual training in the school curriculum.

Ellen Richards had the distinction of being the first woman to graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Professionally she was an engineer and became an instructor in sanitary chemistry at M.I.T. As might be expected, she was active in furthering the cause of woman's suffrage in the United States. In 1913 a new school in Dorchester was named for her.

It is unusual to have two schools named for a father and a daughter. Pauline Agassiz Shaw, daughter of the illustrious Louis Agassiz, became prominent in her own right and was responsible for the introduction of kindergartens in the Boston Public Schools. It is very appropriate that the new Louis Agassiz School in Jamaica Plain should be an attractive community-style school, a concept which Pauline Shaw worked for in the Boston system.

An action taken by Lucy Stone over one hundred years ago has become prominent again in the current decade. Lucy Stone was born in West Brookfield, Massachusetts in 1818 and was unable to convince her farmer father that she should have an education. However, she earned her way through Oberlin College and graduated in 1847. When she married Henry Brown Blackwood in 1855 she retained her maiden name, thus establishing a precedent very much in vogue today. An ardent worker against slavery, Lucy later turned her energies to the cause of woman's suffrage. She founded and was president of the American Woman Suffrage Association in America. The principle of "no taxation without representation" was applied to the restrictions on the woman's right to vote. The Lucy Stone School in Dorchester was dedicated in 1937.

Mary Lyon was another woman who took positive action to support her belief in education for women. After teaching for thirteen years, she resigned and devoted her time to the collection of funds to establish a seminary for women. The first building was opened at South Hadley, Massachusetts for what was to become Mount Holyoke College. The College became an immediate success; she served as its President until her death in 1849. The Mary Lyon School in Brighton was dedicated in 1913.

Probably the most widely known of all the women honored by the naming of a

:hool was Margaret Fuller. Born in Cambridge in 1810, she received an excel-
nt education under her father's tutelage. She became prominent in the Trans-
endental Movement and was friendly with the leaders of Brook Farm, although
ıe did not become a member. Through Emerson she met many of the prominent
ıen of that period and was renowned as an exciting and learned conver-
ıtionalist. Many of her feminist ideas and arguments have become highly popu-
ır today. She edited *The Dial* in Boston, 1840-42, and went to New York as a
terary editor of Horace Greeley's *Tribune* 1844-46.

While in Europe in 1846, she met and married the Marquis d'Ossoli. She and
er husband plunged into support for Mazzini and the move for Italian indepen-
ence in 1848. Because of this involvement, the couple was forced to leave Italy
ith their infant child. All three were lost when their ship was wrecked off Fire
land, New York. This untimely mishap prevented Margaret Fuller from a
ıature career in the reform movement of the pre-Civil War era. However, the
uller School in Jamaica Plain was dedicated to the memory of her outstanding
:minine leadership.

Another prominent woman member of the Transcendental group was Sophia
ipley. She was a member of the Dana family of Cambridge and married George
ipley, a Unitarian minister who became the leader of the Brook Farm experi-
ıent in West Roxbury. Like Margaret Fuller, Sophia Ripley was a literary
ɔntributor to *The Dial*. The Ripley School, dedicated in 1932, is in West
oxbury.

Two Boston women of more recent prominence were Jennie L. Barron and
lary E. Curley. After serving on the Boston School Committee from 1926 to
930, Jennie Barron became active in many other civic endeavors. She was
ɔpointed a judge, one of the first women to be so honored in Massachusetts.
he Barron Elementary School in Roslindale commemorates her civic contribu-
ɔn to the city of Boston.

The influence of Mary E. Curley was of a less active type. As the wife of
ımes M. Curley, Mayor of Boston and later Congressman and Governor of
lassachusetts, Mrs. Curley was a symbol of quiet rectitude and cooperative
ıdeavor.

At one time, Boston had schools named for other women of distinction such as
ouisa May Alcott, Elizabeth Peabody, Julia Ward Howe and Frances Will. One
:hool was even named for Anne Hutchinson who had been banished from
oston in the early days of the colony because of religious differences.

iterary and Cultural Figures

ɔston has honored several persons of outstanding prominence in the culture of
e Western world. In some cases, these people were not Americans and the
:dications represent a tribute to particular ethnic groups. For instance, the
ante Alighieri School in East Boston and the Michelangelo School in the North
ıd are located in sections of the city with a large Italian population who are thus
ɔnstantly reminded of the outstanding contributions of these great Italians to
'estern civilization. Two schools bear the names of prominent German com-

posers, Beethoven and Mozart, both of them located in the Roslindale, West Roxbury area.

Recently a school was named for Rafael Hernandez, a Puerto Rican poet, who became an American citizen when Puerto Rico was annexed to the United States. Honoring this poet helps to bring to the attention of all the people of Boston some of the beautiful aspects of the culture of our new Puerto Rican neighbors.

Three prominent historians, George Bancroft, John Motley and Francis Parkman, have schools named for them. All three were educated at Harvard University and both Bancroft and Motley held diplomatic posts to European capitols.

The Parkman name has been prominently intertwined with Boston's history and development for a long time. Francis Parkman (1823-1893) turned from the study of law to a life interest of the epic Anglo-French conflict in North America and his research and writing contributed greatly to our knowledge of the common American-Canadian history. Parkman also had a strong interest in the history and culture of the American Indians. Very early in his career (1846), he undertook a journey with a group of settlers travelling over the Oregon Trail. His purpose was to secure accurate accounts of the Indian people in their native environment, while it was still unspoiled. This journey was successful in giving Parkman the information and insight that he was seeking. However, his health became permanently affected by the hardships of the difficult journey through the Rocky Mountains. His vision particularly became impaired, and he was able to read or write for only twenty minutes at a time. Despite this handicap, he wrote innumerable volumes of excellent history and advanced the science of history by his scholarly skill and high standards. He died in Jamaica Plain where the Parkman School is located.

Some of the American literary greats of the nineteenth century, such as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Washington Irving and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, have their names attached to Boston schools. Schools now discontinued were also named for William Cullen Bryant and James Russell Lowell.

The John Boyle O'Reilly School in South Boston was named for a man who became a literary celebrity in Boston. With other leaders of the Fenian movement in Ireland, O'Reilly was deported to a penal colony in Australia. He managed a dramatic escape and eventually reached Boston. His writing ability, both in prose and poetry, won him acceptance into the cultural circles and literary clubs of Boston. As editor of *The Pilot,* he became widely known throughout the country.

Joyce Kilmer was a New Jersey born poet who became popular in the United States before World War I, particularly with his appealing "Trees". After graduating from Columbia he served on the staff of *The New York Times Book Review*. During the war, as a soldier in France, he continued to write poems from the trenches and served as a poetic interpreter of the American Doughboy. When he was killed in action in France, interest in Kilmer and his poems grew stronger and a school in West Roxbury was named for him in 1935.

Edward Everett (1794-1865) was born in Dorchester, where Edward Everett

quare and Edward Everett School are located. He became a Unitarian minister nd began a scholarly career as Professor of Greek literature at Harvard. In order prepare himself more adequately, he went to Europe to study and was the first merican to receive a Ph. D. from the University of Gottingen. After his return Boston, he became editor of the distinguished *North American Review*. His apabilities were turned from the scholarly life to one of public service and he erved as Governor of Massachusetts, United States senator, Minister to Great ritain and Secretary of State. He helped to raise funds for the purchase of Mount Vernon as a national monument. He was also called to the Presidency of Harvard. His fame as an orator was so great that he was invited to give the fficial address commemorating the Battle of Gettysburg. Everett spoke brilantly for two hours, which was not unusual for formal orations of that time. However, he was followed by President Lincoln who gave his famous short but noving "Gettysburg Address" which proved to be the most memorable part of he ceremony.

Louis Agassiz (1807-1873) was born in Switzerland and educated in the leadng medical universities of Europe. He was interested in Natural History and nade a study of glaciers, popularizing the term "Ice Age". He came to Boston n 1846 and gave a series of lectures at the famed Lowell Institute. Thereafter he emained connected with the scientific and cultural life of Boston. Harvard ppointed him in 1845 as Professor of Natural History at their newly-founded awrence Scientific School. He refused a very prestigious position in Paris and emained with Harvard until his death. Agassiz helped establish the famous Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard which remains a constant source of ttraction for visitors. His field explorations to the Florida Keys, to Brazil, and round Cape Horn to the Pacific were notable for their contributions to scientific nowledge. He was married to Elizabeth Cabot Cary, one of the founders of Radcliffe College and its President from 1894 to 1902. The Agassiz School is ocated in Jamaica Plain.

Another outstanding contributor to American life was Donald McKay, esigner and builder of the famous clipper ships. He owned a shipyard in East Boston where the McKay School is now located. At his yard McKay built wenty-one clippers as well as ocean packets, schooners, warships and later, team vessels. The most famous of his ships was the "Flying Cloud". So much vas expected of the McKay ships that wagers were placed that a McKay vessel ould beat any competitor to Liverpool, California or China.

Two universities of international reputation, based in the Boston area, have een memorialized in the names of Boston schools. Harvard University in Camridge and the Harvard-Kent Elementary School in Charlestown were both named to honor the same person. John Harvard was minister in Charlestown in he very early days of the Massachusetts Colony. He bequeathed his estate and is entire library to the newly founded college in Cambridge, which thereupon dopted the name "Harvard College".

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology was originally located in Boston, ear Copley Square, and the first President of M.I.T., William B. Rogers, had a

middle school in Hyde Park named for him.

At one time there were schools named for two outstanding American artists closely connected with Boston, Charles Bulfinch and Gilbert Stuart. Bulfinch, one of the world's outstanding architects, was born in Boston. After graduating from Harvard he toured Europe where he met Thomas Jefferson, at that time our Minister to France. Jefferson advised Bulfinch to visit Italy, where he became well acquainted with the outstanding examples of classical Italian architecture.

On his return to Boston, he began to design many of the homes on Beacon Hill, including the famous Harrison Gray Otis House on Cambridge Street. While only 32 years of age, he was commissioned to design his most famous structure, the State House in Boston. Necessary additions to this building have not spoiled its unique beauty. He also designed the State Capitol buildings of Maine and Connecticut. President Monroe was so impressed with Boston's State House that he appointed Bulfinch to be the supervising architect during the reconstruction of the National Capitol in Washington which had been burned by the British in 1814.

Bulfinch has other memorials in Boston, the Ether Dome Building of the Massachusetts General Hospital, St. Stephen's Church in the North End and University and Stoughton Halls at Harvard University. The Bulfinch School erected in 1911 was located on Parker Street in Roxbury.

Gilbert Stuart was born in Rhode Island and studied painting first at Newport and later under Benjamin West in London. He became well known for his portrait painting in England and Ireland, but after twelve years he returned to America. His portraits of Americans of the early Republic may now be found in some of the outstanding art museums of this country. As would be expected, The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has a notable collection of Gilbert Stuart paintings, including the famous "unfinished" portraits of George and Martha Washington. Copies of the two paintings at one time graced the walls of nearly every school in the country. The Stuart School, erected in 1896, was formerly located on Richmond Street in Dorchester.

Two prominent newspaper editors have schools named for them. The Charles H. Taylor School, erected in 1931 on Morton Street, Dorchester, was named for a civic leader who had been a member of the State Legislature and Secretary to the Governor. By profession he had been a printer and subsequently became a reporter for *The Boston Traveler*. When his father, General Charles O. Taylor, founded *The Boston Globe* in 1872 the younger Taylor became Editor and Manager. The current publisher and president of The *Boston Globe,* William Osgood Taylor, is a great grandson of Charles H. Taylor, for whom the school was named.

One of the newest schools in Boston was designed and built as a "magnet" and as a community school. It is the William Monroe Trotter School located in the Grove Hall section of Roxbury. When Trotter was an infant, his family moved from Ohio to Boston and he grew up in Hyde Park. After graduating from Harvard, Trotter was interested in newspaper work. He founded, edited and guided *The Guardian* which served for many years as a special voice of the black

sidents of Boston. He also became involved in the struggle of blacks for civil nd political rights and was an outstanding leader in that movement until his eath in 1934.

Three Boston philanthropists who helped found, support and maintain some of ie city's cultural institutions, such as the Boston Symphony Orchestra, should e included in this general category. The Joseph Tuckerman School in South oston, the Henry Higginson School in Roxbury and the Solomon Lewenberg chool in Mattapan help to keep alive the names of these generous and civic-inded gentlemen.

ocal Civic Leaders

is not surprising that several schools have been named for Mayors of Boston nd Governors of Massachusetts. Two of these men, James M. Curley and Maurice Tobin, served in both capacities. Other governors are Samuel Adams, dward Everett, William E. Russell, Curtis Guild and Paul Dever. This list of ayors so honored includes John Bigelow, Jonathan Chapman, Theodore Ly-an, Frederick O. Prince and Josiah Quincy. It was Josiah Quincy who origi-ated the Quincy Market which was restored during the Bicentennial and has dded new interest to Boston's urban attractiveness.

Two men who served as Mayor of the town of Roxbury before it was annexed o Boston were General Dearborn and George Lewis for whom schools in Rox-ury have been named.

Schools were also named for men who represented Massachusetts in the Jnited States Senate: John F. Kennedy, Edward Everett and Charles Sumner. n ardent opponent of slavery prior to the Civil War, Sumner continued to be rominent during the Reconstruction Period in his advocacy of rights for the reed people of the South.

Boston has also memorialized its outstanding native son, John W. McCor-ack, who served so capably as Speaker of the National House of Representa-ves.

Twelve former members of the Boston School Committee have schools named or them. They are: Henry Abrahams, School Committee member and labor eader; Jennie L. Barron, one of the first women appointed to the judicial bench; Charles Mackey; David Ellis; Emily Fifield; Joseph Hurley; Thomas Kenny; oseph Lee, celebrated as "the father of the American Playground"; James J. torrow; Maurice Tobin; Randall Morris. In a related category, Phineas Bates who served as Secretary to the School Committee for seventeen years was also onored by a school. Elihu Greenwood had been a member of the Dorchester chool Committee when it was an independent town.

At times schools were named for persons who had owned and donated for ublic use the land on which a school was built. This list includes Sarah Green-wood of Dorchester, Henry Grew of Hyde Park, Augustus Hemenway of Hyde ark and F. Lyman Winship of Brighton. The Hennigan School in Jamaica Plain named for a State Senator and later Director of Corporations and Taxation who ved in a house located on the site of the new Hennigan Community School in

the Roxbury/Jamaica Plain area.

Sometimes schools were named for local political leaders who served their own community in a special way. Such leaders are: Manassah Bradley, who was a State Representative from East Boston; James Condon, who served the same capacity from South Boston; William Kent, who was Mayor of Charlestown before that community voted for annexation to the city of Boston. President Kennedy's grandfather, Patrick J. Kennedy, was a civic leader in East Boston, where a school was named for him.

State Senator James P. Timilty is remembered by the middle school named for him in Roxbury.

Other schools were named for persons who were very active in their community, but not necessarily politically. Patrick O'Hearn had been active in developing the Fields Corner section of Dorchester and became President of the Hibernia Savings Bank. Richard Murphy served as President of the Dorchester United Neighborhood Association and the new Murphy Community School in the Neponset section of Dorchester was named for him.

Joseph P. Manning became prominent as the founder of the J. P. Manning Wholesale Tobacco Company and his cigars were particularly popular. His civic interests were widespread and his service to the community was well-noted for its extent and variety. He served on Boards of Directors as varied as the Boston Elevated Company (predecessor of the MBTA) and The Merchants National Bank. He was also Fire Commissioner for the city, and a Trustee of the Boston City Hospital. The Manning School is in Jamaica Plain near where Mr. Manning lived.

Three Boston schools bear the names of physicians who were professionally prominent in the city. The Gavin and Tynan Schools in South Boston and the Mackey in the South End attest to the importance of good medical care to the citizens of the city.

Summary

As we may see, perusing the names of the Public Schools of Boston offers an informative review of the history of Boston, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and of the Country.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

HENRY ABRAHAMS — Mahler Road, West Roxbury
Built 1929
Allbright & Blaney, Architects

Henry Abrahams (1855-1923) was born in Buffalo, New York. His family late moved to Boston. He was secretary of the Boston Cigar Makers Union and th Boston Central Labor Union. He held public office on the Committee on the Cos of Living, and the City Planning Board, as well as the Boston School Commit tee.

AMUEL ADAMS

165 Webster Street, East Boston
Built 1910
Brigham, Coveney & Bisbee, Architects

amuel Adams (1722-1803), a Revolutionary leader, was born in Boston. He led the outcry against the Stamp Act and the Townshend Acts. Adams was a member of the First and Second Continental Congresses. He signed the Declaration of Independence and was a member of Congress until 1781. He was also Governor of Massachusetts from 1793-1797.

OUIS AGASSIZ

20 Child Street, Jamaica Plain
Built 1972

ouis Agassiz (1807-1873), born in Switzerland, was a naturalist and professor t Harvard and Cornell Universities. He studied and taught at European Universities until 1846 when he came to the United States.

Agassiz was Professor of Zoology and Geology at Harvard from 1848 to 1873. He published numerous books in these fields.

)ANTE ALIGHIERI

37 Gove Street, East Boston
Built 1924
James Purdon, Architect

)ante Alighieri (1265-1321) is the greatest poet of Italy. He is the author of the *)ivine Comedy*, a classic of world literature.

IARRIET A. BALDWIN

121 Corey Road, Brighton
Built 1926
Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, Architects

Harriet A. Baldwin, life-long resident of Brighton, engaged much of her time in philanthropic activities. As well as being involved in numerous philanthropies nvolving the welfare of young people, she worked with the YWCA and M.S.P.C.A.

GEORGE BANCROFT (Rice School)

130 Appleton Street, Boston
Built 1869
Emerson & Fehner, Architects

George Bancroft (1800-1891) was born in Worcester. He was an American istorian and Secretary of the Navy from 1845 to 1846. He graduated from Harvard in 1817 and continued his study in Europe. Bancroft served as U. S. Minister to Great Britain, Prussia and to the German Empire. He wrote a ten olume history of the United States in addition to other works.

)AVID L. BARRETT

25 Travis Street, Allston
Built 1933
G. N. Jacobs, Architect

)avid L. Barrett, a resident of Allston, was a noted flying "ace" of World War . He died as a result of injuries received in combat.

JENNIE L. BARRON — 515 Hyde Park Avenue, Roslindale
Acquired 1969

Jennie L. Barron, a judge and school committee member, was born in Boston in 1891. She graduated from Boston University and Boston University Law School.

She served on the School Committee from 1926 to 1930. She was also Director of the B. U. Women's Graduate Association and Vice President of the New England Zionist Association.

PHINEAS BATES — Beech Street, Roslindale
Built 1929
Newell & Blevins, Architects

Phineas Bates was Secretary of the Boston School Committee from 1879 to 1896.

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN — 5125 Washington Street, West Roxbury
Built 1925
William W. Drummey, Architect

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827), was the renowned German composer.

BIGELOW — 350 West Fourth Street, South Boston
Built 1901
C. J. Bateman, Architect

Organized in 1849, the Bigelow School was named in honor of the mayor of Boston, John P. Bigelow, who served in office from 1849 to 1851. He also served as Massachusetts Secretary of State and as a U. S. Representative. On May 2, 1860, when the school was dedicated, Bigelow gave the school a valuable clock during his dedication speech.

In 1899 the school was razed because it was too old, and a new one built. The school stands on the corner of E and Fourth Streets in South Boston.

WILLIAM BLACKSTONE — 380 Shawmut Avenue, Boston
Built 1976

William Blackstone, the first settler in Boston, left England in 1623 and settled near what is now the Boston Common.

NATHANIEL I. BOWDITCH — 82 Green Street, Jamaica Plain
Built 1892
Harrison H. Atwood, Architect

Nathaniel I. Bowditch (1773-1838), an astronomer, mathematician and insurance executive, was born in Salem, Massachusetts. He wrote 23 papers on nautical and astronomical subjects, and prepared the first U. S. edition of *The Practical Navigator*. Bowditch was President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences from 1829 until his death.

ILLIAM BRADFORD

800 Morton Street, Mattapan
Formerly a Jewish Temple —

illiam Bradford (1590-1657), the second Governor of Plymouth Colony was rn in Yorkshire, England. He emigrated to Holland in 1607 to avoid religious rsecution and sailed on the Mayflower to New England.

Bradford succeeded John Carver as Governor of Plymouth Colony and re-ained the principal leader of the colony until his death. He write the "History Plimouth Plantation".

ANASSAH E. BRADLEY

110 Beachview Road, East Boston
Built 1958
Desmond & Lord, Architects

anassah E. Bradley was a life-long resident of East Boston at 201 Webster reet. He was the State Representative from East Boston from 1949 to 1954.

HILLIPS BROOKS

5 Perth Street, Dorchester
Built 1900
A. Warren Gould, Architect

illips Brooks (1835-1893), the rector of Trinity Church and Episcopal Bishop Massachusetts, was born in Boston, He graduated from Harvard in 1855 and as ordained into the Episcopal Church in 1859.

Brooks, who wrote the verses to the Christmas Song "O Little Town of ethlehem", was rector of Boston's Trinity Church from 1869 to 1891. He was ishop of Massachusetts from 1891 until his death.

UNKER HILL

64 Baldwin Street, Charlestown
Built 1866
James H. Rand, Architect

tands on Bunker Hill, the site of the famous Revolutionary War battle.

/ILLIAM CANNON

35 Hastings Street, West Roxbury
Built 1969

/illiam Cannon served many years in the Boston Public Schools. He was a acher and principal at the Curley School and an Area Superintendent.

/ILLIAM E. CHANNING

35 Sunnyside Street, Hyde Park
Built 1928
John M. Gray Company, Architects

/illiam E. Channing, the minister of Federal (now Arlington Street) Church, as the leader of the Unitarian movement in New England. A brilliant and fluential man, he was a leading philosopher, theologian, preacher, philan-ropist and abolitionist of his day. He died in 1842.

JONATHAN CHAPMAN — Eutaw Street, East Boston
Built 1901
Greenleaf & Cobb, Architects

Jonathan Chapman (1807-1848) was the eighth mayor of Boston. He graduated from Harvard and studied law under Judge Lemuel Shaw. He was elected mayor in 1839 and served for two years.

Chapman was considered a brilliant speaker and was a literary contributor to the North American Review and other periodicals.

JAMES J. CHITTICK — 154 Ruskindale Road, Mattapan
Built 1931
M. A. Dyer Company, Architects

James J. Chittick (1850-1919). The school was named for The Right Reverend James J. Chittick, pastor of the Church of the Most Precious Blood, Hyde Park.

ROGER CLAP — 35 Harvest Street, Dorchester
Built 1896
William H. Besarick, Architect

Roger Clap (1609-1691) came to Dorchester with the first settlers in 1630. His house, built in the early Seventeenth Century, still stands on Willow Court of what is now Boston Street.

Clap assumed command of Castle Island in 1662. His appointment as commander of the castle lasted until 1686 when he resigned the position, unwilling to lend his cooperation to the tyrannical schemes of the governor of that time.

Roger Clap died at the age of 82. He was buried in the Old Burying Place in Boston.

JAMES CONDON — 200 "D" Street, South Boston
Built 1975

James Condon was a long time State Representative from South Boston. He was very involved with the youths of South Boston, sponsoring day trips to the country for them at his own expense.

GEORGE H. CONLEY — 450 Poplar Street, Roslindale
Built 1932
William W. Drummey, Inc., Architects

George H. Conley (1853-1905) born in Lowell, was educated in the public schools and at Holy Cross College.

He served in the Lowell schools until 1886 when he became a member of the Board of Supervisors of the Boston Public Schools.

In 1904 Conley became Boston's Superintendent of Schools and served until his death.

JAMES M. CURLEY — Pershing Road, Jamaica Plain
Built 1970
Addition to Mary E. Curley

James Michael Curley (1874-1958) was born in Boston. He overcame handicap

f poverty and poor education to become one of the most successful politicians of is day. Elected to the Common Council in 1900, he then progressed to the Board of Aldermen and the Massachusetts Legislature. Curley was elected mayor of Boston in 1913, 1921, 1929 and 1945. He was also elected Governor in 935 and served as a U. S. Representative. Curley's greatest politicial strengths ay in his personal magnetism and the loyalty of the poor and working class oters.

'AUL A. DEVER — 325 Mt. Vernon Street, Dorchester
Built 1957
Thomas F. McDonough, Architect

Paul A. Dever (1903-1958) a Governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston. He graduated from Boston University Law School in 1926 and began a long political career. He served as State Representative from 1928-1934, as Attorney General from 1935-1941, and as Governor from 1949 to 1953.

QUINCY DICKERMAN — 206 Magnolia Street, Dorchester
Built 1915
J. A. Schweinfurth, Architect

Quincy Dickerman was a teacher in the Boston Public Schools for 50 years. He served as Master of the Brimmer School.

JOHN ELIOT — 16 Charter Street, Boston
Built 1932
Charles R. Greco, Architect

The Reverend John Eliot, appointed in 1779, remained pastor of the Old North Church for many years. He graduated from Harvard with highest honors at the age of fourteen. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

DAVID ELLIS — 302 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury
Built 1932
Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, Architects

David A. Ellis (1873-1929) was born in Buffalo, New York. He graduated from Harvard University in 1894 and from Harvard Law School in 1896. He served on the Boston School Committee from 1903 to 1913, and was Chairman of the Committee from 1909 to 1913.

Ellis was also a lecturer at Harvard University and a trustee of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

RALPH W. EMERSON — 6 Shirley Street, Roxbury
Built 1924
Mulhall & Holmes, Architects

Ralph W. Emerson (1803-1882) was an essayist, poet, lecturer and leader of the Transcendentalist movement in the United States. He attended Latin School, Harvard College and Harvard Divinity School. Emerson resigned the ministry in 1837 and began an influential career as a lecturer, philosopher, essayist and poet.

WILLIAM ENDICOTT — 2 McLellan Street, Dorchester
Built 1906
James E. McLaughlin, Architect

William Endicott (1842-1903) served for 40 years in the Boston Schools. He was Master of the Christopher Gibson School. Born in Canton, Mass. on April 1, he served in the Civil War. He started teaching in the Christopher Gibson School in Dorchester in 1866.

EDWARD EVERETT — 71 Pleasant Street, Dorchester
Built 1909
E. T. P. Graham, Architect

Edward Everett (1794-1865), a U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, a distinguished orator and writer, was born in Dorchester. He held public office as a U. S. Representative, as governor and in the U.S. Senate. Everett received appointments as Secretary of State, Minister to Great Britain and President of Harvard.

FAIRMOUNT — 65 William Avenue, Hyde Park
Built 1953
T. F. McDonough, Architect

The section of Hyde Park in which the school was built.

DAVID G. FARRAGUT — 10 Fenwood Road, Boston
Built 1904
Wheelwright & Haven, Architects

David G. Farragut (1801-1870), an American naval officer of the Civil War, was born in Tennessee. He started his naval career at the age of 12 and ended his career as an Admiral and Civil War hero. Farragut commanded the flotilla which captured New Orleans in 1862. He also commanded the Union naval forces at the Port Hudson and Mobile Bay battles.

BENEDICT FENWICK — 150 Magnolia Street, Dorchester
Built 1912
James E. McLaughlin, Architect

Bishop Benedict Fenwick (1783-1846) was born in Maryland. He graduated from Georgetown University and was ordained a Jesuit priest in 1808. Bishop Fenwick was appointed Bishop of Boston in 1822. He expanded the diocese from three to 40 churches and founded *The Pilot*, the diocesan paper.

EMILY A. FIFIELD — 25 Dunbar Avenue, Dorchester
Built 1918
Harrison H. Atwood, Architect

Emily A. Fifield (1840-1913), a prominent member of the Boston School Committee for 17 years, was born in Weymouth, Mass. A resident of Dorchester, she was the second woman ever elected to the Committee. During her term (1883-1902), she was instrumental in establishing manual training in the schools.

MARGARET FULLER — 25 Glen Road, Jamaica Plain
Built 1892
E. M. Wheelwright, Architect

Margaret Fuller (1810-1850) was an American feminist and author who was born in Cambridgeport, Mass. She co-founded *The Dial* magazine with Ralph W. Emerson in 1840 and worked on the staff of the New York Tribune from 1844-1846.

Fuller was married to an Italian nobleman and assisted in organizing hospitals during the Roman Revolution. She published several books, including *Summer in the Lakes* and *Women in the Nineteenth Century*.

Margaret Fuller died in a shipwreck off Fire Island, New York.

THOMAS GARDNER — 30 Athol Street, Allston
Built 1906
Stickney & Austin, Architects

Colonel Gardner was a resident of Allston and a local Revolutionary leader. He was killed while leading his men at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

JAMES A. GARFIELD — 95 Beechcroft Street, Brighton
Built 1925
John F. Cullen, Architect

James Garfield, the 20th President of the United States, was born in Cleveland, Ohio. He was a U.S. Senator from Ohio, an abolitionist and a Union General in the Civil War.

Garfield was fatally wounded by an assassin four months after taking office in 1881.

ELIHU GREENWOOD — 612 Metropolitan Avenue, Hyde Park
Built 1957
John M. Gray, Architect

Elihu Greenwood was a citizen of Dorchester from 1830 to 1870. He served on the Dorchester School Committee prior to the incorporation of Dorchester into Boston.

SARAH GREENWOOD — 189 Glenway Street, Dorchester
Built 1919
Funk & Wilcox, Architects

The daughter of a prominent Boston judge and the heiress to his estate, Greenwood owned large tracts of land in Dorchester. In 1918 she donated the land for the Greenwood School with the stipulation that it have a playground that all the children in the area could use.

HENRY GREW — 40 Gordon Avenue, Hyde Park
Built 1958
J. Guarino, Architect

Henry Grew was born in Boston in 1808. He purchased a large tract of land in Hyde Park in 1847. This several hundred acre plot came to be known as Grew's

Woods. Grew was active in Hyde Park civic affairs and was chairman of the first Hyde Park Board of Aldermen.

CURTIS GUILD

5 Ashley Street, East Boston
Built 1921
Harrison H. Atwood, Architect

Curtis Guild (1860-1915), a journalist and political leader in Massachusetts, was born in Boston. He graduated from Harvard in 1881 and went on to become the owner and editor of the *Boston Commercial Bulletin*.

Guild served as Lieutenant Governor (1902-1904) and Governor (1905-1907) of Massachusetts.

NATHAN HALE

51 Cedar Street, Roxbury
Built 1909
Parker, Thomas & Rice, Architects

Nathan Hale was a Captain in Washington's Continental Army from Connecticut. He volunteered for a spy mission, was captured and executed by the British in 1776 at the age of 21. His last words, "I regret that I have but one life to give for my country" made him a hero throughout America.

DENNIS C. HALEY

570 American Legion Highway, Roslindale
Acquired 1971

Dennis C. Haley (1893-1966) graduated from Holy Cross College and received an M. A. from Harvard in 1925. He began his extensive career in education as a teacher at Roxbury High School. He served as Superintendent of Schools and in 1960 was named President of Suffolk University.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

198 Strathmore Road, Brighton
Built 1924
Coolidge & Shattuck, Architects

Alexander Hamilton was the first U. S. Secretary of Treasury. He was born on the island of Nevis in the West Indies in 1755. As the leader of the Federalist Party, he was the political leader who was largely responsible for the ratification of the U. S. Constitution and the establishment of a strong central government.

HARVARD—KENT

50 Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown
Built 1972
Flansburgh Associates, Architects

The original Harvard School in Charlestown was built in 1871 on Devens Street. It was named for John Harvard, who was minister in Charlestown after he settled on Town Hill in 1637. However, he died of tuberculosis the following year. He bequeathed half of his estate and his entire library of 320 books to the new college at Newtowne (Cambridge). This was so helpful to the new college that it adopted his name.

William H. Kent was a School Committee member and Mayor of Charlestown, prior to its incorporation into Boston. After Charlestown became part of Boston, he served as a Boston Alderman from Charlestown.

The new Harvard-Kent school bears the name of two former distinguished citizens of the Charlestown community.

AUGUSTUS HEMENWAY — Millstone Road, Hyde Park
Built 1952
John M. Gray Company, Architects

Augustus Hemenway was born in Boston in 1853. He graduated from Harvard in 1875 and spent most of his time as a trustee and manager of the Hemenway Estate. Hemenway served as a member of the Mass. House of Representatives and on the Metropolitan Park Commission. He donated the land on which the Hemenway School stands.

JAMES W. HENNIGAN — 200 Heath Street, Jamaica Plain
Built 1972

James W. Hennigan (1890-1969), a worker, plant manager, businessman and politician, was born in Jamaica Plain. His birthplace, on Mansur Street, was on the site of the Hennigan School.

A life-long resident of Jamaica Plain, Hennigan worked in the Plant Shoe Factory until 1926, when he started an insurance agency.

From 1931 until 1938, he served as State Representative and State Senator. Hennigan was the Director of Corporations and Taxation for Massachusetts from 1938 until his retirement in 1960.

RAFAEL HERNANDEZ — 370 Columbia Road, Dorchester
Acquired 1972

Rafael Hernandez (1892-1965) was a Puerto Rican composer and poet. He was born while the Island still belonged to Spain. Since he came from a poor family, his education was limited to elementary school. Nevertheless, he taught himself music and composed several beautiful and popular songs. These songs reflect contemporary life in Puerto Rico.

This school building was originally an automobile sales room. It was reconditioned by the City of Boston in order to provide a facility for bi-lingual education. It is now an integrated magnet school with an emphasis on a bi-lingual, bi-cultural approach to education.

HENRY HIGGINSON — 160 Harrishof Street, Roxbury
Built 1922
James H. Ritchie, Architect

Henry Higginson (1834-1919), a soldier, patron of music, and a banker, was born in New York City. He attended Harvard and studied music in Vienna. During the Civil War, Higginson, a major, was severely wounded at Aldie, Virginia in 1863. After the War, he went into banking and remained with the firm of Lee Higginson and Company until his retirement.

Higginson was President of the New Boston Music Hall, Vice President of the New England Conservatory and one of the founders of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

JOHN P. HOLLAND — 85 Olney Street, Dorchester
Built 1972

John Holland, a resident of East Boston, was a National Legislative Committeeman of the American Legion. He also worked as a probation officer in Boston. Holland was sergeant in the 101st Medical Detachment in France during World War I. He died at the young age of 31 due to the effects of poison gas.

JOSEPH J. HURLEY — 70 Worcester Street, Boston
Built 1961
John M. Gray Company, Architects

Joseph J. Hurley was a member of the Boston School Committee from 1929 until 1935. He was Chairman of the Committee in 1931 and 1932. Hurley also served as an Assistant United States Attorney and a Law Professor at Boston University.

JACKSON/MANN — 40 Armington Street, Allston
Built 1975

The seventh President of the United States, Andrew Jackson,was born in South Carolina in 1767. He was a military hero, because of his successful defense of the battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812.

Elected president in 1829, Jackson served two terms and is considered to have made the United States government more democratic.

Horace Mann was a political leader, a reformer and a college president. He was born in Franklin, Mass. in 1796 and graduated from Brown University in 1819.

Mann served in the Massachusetts Senate (1833-1837), the Mass. Board of Education (1837-1848), and in the United States Congress (1845-1853). He was always active in expanding and reforming public education. Mann died in 1859.

JOHN F. KENNEDY — 7 Bolster Street, Jamaica Plain
Built 1963
M. A. Dyer, Architect

The 35th President of the United States, Kennedy was born in Brookline, Mass. on May 29, 1917. The first Roman Catholic ever elected to the presidency, Kennedy served from 1960 until his assassination in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963.

PATRICK J. KENNEDY — 343 Saratoga Street, East Boston
Built 1933
Desmond & Lord, Architects

A prominent citizen of East Boston, Kennedy held several public offices, including five terms as a State Representative (1886-1893), Election Commissioner, Fire Commissioner, and Wire Commissioner. He was the grandfather of President Kennedy.

THOMAS J. KENNY — 19 Oakton Street, Dorchester
Built 1926
John M. Gray, Architect

Thomas Kenny (1865-1926), born in South Boston, served for many years on the

Boston School Committee and City Council. He was a life-long resident of South Boston, a lawyer and an unsuccessful candidate for Mayor of Boston.

JOYCE KILMER — 35 Baker Street, West Roxbury
Built 1935
Harrison H. Atwood, Architect

An American poet and critic, Kilmer was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey in 1886. He graduated from Columbia University and wrote for the *New York Times Review of Books*. Kilmer's poetry was published in three volumes, *Summer of Love, Trees and Other Poems,* and *Main Street and Other Poems*. He is best known for his poem "Trees". Kilmer was killed in action in France during the first World War.

JOSEPH LEE — 155 Talbot Avenue, Dorchester
Built 1871

Joseph Lee was born in 1862. As a member of the Boston School Committee from 1909-1917 he was instrumental in establishing many public playgrounds. He is known as "the father of the American playground."

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW — 885 South Street, Roslindale
Built 1897
Walker & Kimball, Architects

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882) was a noted American poet and scholar who was born in Portland, Maine. He lived most of his adult life in Cambridge, Mass., where he wrote "Paul Revere's Ride", "The Courtship of Miles Standish", "The Song of Hiawatha", and "The Village Blacksmith".

THEODORE LYMAN — 30 Gove Street, East Boston
Built 1869
Rebuilt 1871 after fire
Bryant & Rogers, Architects

Theodore Lyman (1792-1849), the fifth Mayor of Boston, was born in Boston. He graduated from Harvard in 1810, travelled in Europe for four years, and then returned to a career in politics. He served in the legislature and as mayor during 1834 and 1835.

PATRICK J. LYNDON — 140 Russett Road, West Roxbury
Built 1928
M. A. Dyer, Architect

The Reverend Patrick J. Lyndon, born in Ireland in 1823, came to Boston in 1843. He was pastor at St. Mary's Church in Charlestown, Sts. Peter's and Paul's Church in South Boston, and St. Joseph's in the West End.

DONALD MCKAY — 122 Cottage Street, East Boston
Built 1926
Charles R. Greco, Architect

Donald McKay (1810-1880), an American ship designer and builder who established the shipyard in East Boston, was born in Nova Scotia. He came to New

York City in 1827 to apprentice as a ship's carpenter and developed a renowned career as a designer and builder of "clipperships". He established the East Boston Shipyard in 1844.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY — St. Mary's Street, Boston
Built 1923
Parker, Thomas & Rice, Architects
(was M. Gertrude Godvin school during the 1960's)

William McKinley, the 25th President of the United States, was shot to death by an assassin in Buffalo, New York on September 6, 1901.

JOSEPH P. MANNING — 130 Louders Lane, Jamaica Plain
Built 1941
Wm. Stanley Parker & Sturgis Assoc., Inc., Architects

Joseph P. Manning (1866-1944) was born in Galway, Ireland. He was a prominent Boston businessman and philanthropist. He came to Boston with his family at the age of 5 and attended the Lawrence School in South Boston. Manning started and built the J. P. Manning Wholesale Tobacco Company. He served on the boards of the Boston Elevated Company and the Merchants National Bank. He was also the Fire Commissioner of Boston and Trustee of the Boston City Hospital.

JOHN MARSHALL — 35 Westville Street, Dorchester
Built 1971

John Marshall (1755-1835), the fourth Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, was born in Virginia. He served as a Congressman and as Secretary of State until his appointment as Chief Justice by President John Adams in 1801. Marshall did most to shape the foundations of constitutional law.

SAMUEL W. MASON — 150 Norfolk Avenue, Roxbury
Built 1905
John A. Fox, Architect

Samuel W. Mason, active for 40 years in Boston's schools, was born in Cavendish, Vermont in 1824. He served as Headmaster of the Eliot School from 1855 to 1876 and as Boston School Superintendent from 1876 to 1892.

RICHARD MATHER — Meeting House Hill, Dorchester
Built 1905
Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, Architects

The Mather school, the first free public school in America, is named for Richard Mather. Mather was an English clergyman who emigrated to Boston in 1635 and settled in Dorchester.

ELLIS MENDELL — 164 School Street, Roxbury
Built 1904
Andrews, Jaques & Rantoul, Architects

The Reverend Ellis Mendell (1888-1903) was influential in the religious and civic life of Boston and Jamaica Plain.

MARTIN MILMORE — 97 Peterborough Street, Boston
Built 1929
George E. Robinson, Architect

Martin Milmore (1844-1883), a noted American sculptor, was born in Sligo, Ireland. He emigrated to Boston in 1851 and studied at Lowell Institute and continued his education in sculpture in Rome from 1870-75.

Among his local works are the Soldiers and Sailors Monument on Boston Common (1877), the Roxbury Soldiers Monument at the Forest Hills Cemetery (1867), and the three granite figures on Horticultural Hall in Boston.

Milmore died in Boston and was buried in Forest Hills Cemetery.

RANDALL G. MORRIS — 60 Wren Street, West Roxbury
Built 1927
George Nelson Jacobs, Architect

Randall G. Morris was born in South Boston in 1856, and was educated at the Mather, Lawrence and Dwight Schools of Boston. He served on the Boston School Committee and the Finance Committee.

A thirty year resident of West Roxbury, Morris was president of the Highland Club and the Citizens Association of West Roxbury.

JOHN L. MOTLEY — 141 Savin Hill Avenue, Dorchester
Built 1911
School House Department, Designers

John L. Motley (1814-1877), an American historian and diplomat, was born in Dorchester, Mass. He graduated from Harvard University in 1831 and continued his studies in Germany.

Motley served as the U.S. minister to Austria (1861-69) and to Great Britain (1869-1877). He is the author of numerous historical works including : *The Rise of the Dutch Republic* and *Merry Mount, A Romance of the Massachusetts Colony*.

He died in England and is buried in London.

WOLFGANG A. MOZART — 236 Beech Street, Roslindale
Built 1932
Harold R. Duffie, Architect

Wolfgang A. Mozart (1756-1791), was a renowned Austrian composer who was born in Salzburg and died in Vienna.

RICHARD J. MURPHY — 1 Worrell Street, Dorchester
Built 1973

Richard J. Murphy, a life long resident of Dorchester, was active in civic affairs in Dorchester and served as president of the Dorchester United Neighborhoods Association from 1964-1966.

OAK SQUARE — 35 Nonantum Street, Brighton
Built 1894
E.M. Wheelwright, Architect

Oak Square was named after Oak Square, Brighton, where a famous tree stood. It was the largest and oldest oak tree in the state.

HUGH ROE O'DONNELL

33 Trenton Street, East Boston
Built 1932
Department of School Buildings, Designer

Rev. Hugh Roe O'Donnell served as pastor of East Boston's Star of the Sea Parish for the first quarter of this century.

He was a colorful man of strong opinions who supported and believed firmly in the parochial school system.

PATRICK O'HEARN

1669 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester
Built 1957
Richmond & Goldberg, Architects

Patrick O'Hearn, a builder, banker and Boston Building Commissioner, was born in Nova Scotia, Canada. He emigrated to Boston about 1900 and rose to become president of the Hub Trust Company and the Hibernia Savings Bank. O'Hearn, who resided at 126 Melville Avenue, Dorchester, served as Boston's building commissioner from 1914 to 1917.

WILLIAM OHRENBERGER

175 West Boundary Road, West Roxbury
Built 1972

William Ohrenberger, born in Boston in 1906, attended the Edward Everett School in Dorchester and English High School. He graduated from English in 1923 and went on to attend Boston College and Boston College graduate school.

Ohrenberger began his career as a math teacher and coach at English High School. He held numerous administrative posts including Director of Physical Education, Assistant Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, and from 1963 to 1972 Superintendent of Schools for Boston.

Ohrenberger's major accomplishments were the school construction program, the reorganization of curriculum and the decentralization of administration. He is now in active retirement at his home in Scituate.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY

347 Dorchester Street, South Boston
Built 1905
Andrews, Jaques & Rantoul, Architects

John Boyle O'Reilly was born in Soggarth, Ireland in 1844. Because of his activities in the Fenian movement for Irish independence, O'Reilly was arrested by the British and sent to a penal colony in Australia. He escaped from Australia and came to Boston in 1870.

O'Reilly was editor of *The Pilot* for many years and is the author of numerous poems.

JAMES OTIS

218 Marion Street, East Boston
Built 1905
Winslow & Bigelow, Architects

James Otis (1725-1783), a Revolutionary statesman and orator, was born in Barnstable, Mass. While working as a lawyer in Boston, he argued persuasively against the British Writs of Assistance and became a prominent member of the Stamp Act Congress.

On September 5, 1769 Otis became involved in an argument with a British ommissioner. He was struck on the head and as a result was incapacitated until iis death.

RANCIS PARKMAN

25 Walk Hill Street, Jamaica Plain
Built 1899
Perkins & Beeton, Architects

rancis Parkman (1823-1893), American historian, born in Boston, Mass., died n Jamaica Plain. The son of a leading Unitarian minister, Parkman had a pro- ound interest in the early history of America, in which his forebearers had taken uch an active part. He is best known for his history of the course of the nglo-French conflict in North America.

ICHAEL PERKINS

50 Burke Street, South Boston
Built 1926
Frank I. Cooper Corporation

ichael Perkins was a decorated WWI hero, who was killed in action. He was a ifetime resident of South Boston where the American Legion Post is named after im.

LIVER HAZARD PERRY

745 East Seventh Street, South Boston
Built 1904
Clough & Wardner, Architects

liver Hazard Perry (1785-1819), an American naval officer and hero of the War f 1812, was born in South Kingston, R.I. He began his naval career at the age of 4 in 1799. During the War of 1812 Perry supervised the construction of a fleet f nine ships on the shores of Lake Erie, got them out of port, and defeated the ritish squadron on the Lake.

He is remembered for his famous dispatch: "We have met the enemy and they re ours."

OHN D. PHILBRICK

40 Philbrick Street, Roslindale
Built 1913
Charles J. Bateman, Architect

r. John D. Philbrick was born in Deerfield, N.H. in 1818 and graduated from artmouth College in 1842. He taught at Roxbury Latin, English High School, he Mayhew School and the Quincy School.

Dr. Philbrick was Superintendent of Boston schools from 1846 to 1874. He erved on the State Board of Education, organized the Massachusetts Teachers ssociation and was President of the National Teachers Association in 1860 and 861.

REDERICK O. PRINCE

201 Newbury Street, Boston
Built 1875
George A. Clough, Architect

rederick O. Prince (1818-1899) was the Mayor of Boston from 1879-1881. He raduated from Latin School and Harvard College.

Prince served as a State Representative, a State Senator and a member of the Constitutional Convention prior to his election as Mayor. His administration adopted the Public Park scheme, improved the sewerage system, and was instrumental in building the English and Latin High School buildings.

JOSIAH QUINCY

885 Washington Street, Boston
Built 1976
The Architects Collaborative, Inc.

Josiah Quincy was a former Mayor of Boston who gained prominence as a lawyer by defending, along with John Adams, the British soldiers accused of murder in the Boston Massacre. As Mayor of Boston in the early 1820's he promoted a plan to fill in a portion of Boston Harbor between Long Wharf and the Town Dock. Here was constructed, during his administration, the Quincy Market. This Quincy Market underwent considerable restoration in preparation for the Bicentennial Observance and is a favorite place for visitors to the city.

The original Quincy School was built in 1847 on Tyler Street.

ELLEN M. RICHARDS

80 Beaumont Street, Dorchester
Built 1913
William H. Besarick, Architect

Ellen M. Richards was the first female graduate of Massachusetts of Technology. She was an engineer and an instructor of sanitary chemistry at M.I.T. Richards was active in the formation of the women's suffrage movement in the U.S.

SOPHIA W. RIPLEY

295 Temple Street, West Roxbury
Built 1932
Harold R. Duffie, Architect

Sophia W. Ripley (1803-1861), was born Sophia Dana. She studied in Boston under Dr. Parks and subsequently administered a school in Cambridge.

Ripley later married a Unitarian minister named George Ripley. Both she and her husband George Ripley became part of the Trancendentalist circle of Emerson, the Alcotts and Margaret Fuller.

Ripley was a literary contributor to *The Dial* magazine and an early feminist. She was a participant in the Brook Farm community for three years and organized the Brook Farm Institute of Agriculture and Education.

Ripley died in New York.

COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU

80 Gibson Street, Dorchester
Built 1918
Joseph McGuinness, Architect

Comte de Rochambeau (1725-1807), the Commander of French forces in America during the revolution, was born in Vendome, France. He entered the French Army at the age of 17 and rose to the rank of General.

Rochambeau's army of 6,000 was instrumental in gaining the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT — 95 Needham Road, Hyde Park
Built 1957
Campbell & Aldrich, Architects

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1944),the thirty-second President of the United States,descended from the same early Dutch settlers in New Netherlands as his cousin, President T. R. Roosevelt.

Franklin Roosevelt also became familiar with Boston as a student at Harvard. He began his public career as Assistant Secretary of the Navy during World War I. Shortly thereafter he was a victim of a severe polio attack which left him partially crippled. Despite this handicap, he served as Governor of New York State with great distinction. He became President of the United States in the worst days of the Great Depression. On the day of his inauguration, every bank in the country had closed and business was at a standstill.

He led the country out of the serious financial crisis by sponsoring a series of new laws which he called the "New Deal." World War II provided another great crisis for President Roosevelt and the nation. Because of the serious situation, the people retained F. D. R. as President for four terms, longer than any other president.

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL — 750 Columbia Road, Dorchester
Built 1903
James Mulcahy, Architect

William E. Russell (1857-1896), an American lawyer and political leader. Russell was born at Cambridge, Mass. He was educated in the Cambridge Public Schools, Harvard and Boston University Law School.

Russell served as Mayor of Cambridge and Governor of Massachusetts (1890-1892). He died while on a fishing trip in Canada.

EDWIN P. SEAVER — 35 Eldridge Road, Jamaica Plain
Built 1924
Blackall, Clap & Whittemore, Architects

Edwin P. Seaver (1838-1917), a noted educator and Superintendent of Schools in Boston, was born in Northborough, Mass. He received a B.A. (1864) and M.A. (1867), and an LL.B (1870) from Harvard.

Seaver taught at Harvard for nine years before he was appointed Headmaster at English High School in 1874. He served as Superintendent of Schools from 1880 until 1904.

Seaver was the author of several mathematics texts.

PAULINE A. SHAW — 429 Norfolk Street, Dorchester
Built 1919
James E. McLaughlin, Architect

Pauline A. Shaw, a pioneer in American education, was born in 1841, the daughter of Louis Agassiz. She introduced kindergartens into the Boston Public Schools and was intrumental in securing the use of school buildings as neighborhood centers.

PHILIP H. SHERIDAN

1 Prescott Street, East Boston
Built 1914
T. Edward Sheehan, Architect

Philip H. Sheridan (1831-1888), a Union general during the Civil War, was born in Albany, New York. He was the cavalry commander at the battles of Perryville, Stones River, Chickamaugua, and Missionary Ridge.

In 1864 Sheridan was made General of the entire calvary of the Army of the Potomac.

LUCY STONE

22 Regina Road, Dorchester
Built 1937
Frank I. Cooper, Corp., Architect

Lucy Stone (1818-1872), was an American reformer, who was born in Brookfield, Mass. She graduated from Oberlin College in 1847 and began touring New England, lecturing against slavery.

In 1869 Stone helped organize the Woman Suffrage Association of America of which she was President until 1872.

JAMES J. STORROW

Waverly & Portsmouth Streets, Brighton
Built 1926
Blackall & Elwell, Architects

James J. Storrow (1864-1926), was born in Boston. He served as a member of the Boston School Committee from 1902 to 1914. He was chairman from 1906 to 1908.

Under Storrow's leadership the committee of 24 was reorganized to the committee of five.

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

1060 Morton Street, Mattapan
Built 1931
Department of School Buildings, Architect

Charles H. Taylor (1846-1921), the manager and editor of the *Boston Globe,* was born in Boston. He attended the Boston Public Schools and began his career as a printer and reporter for the *Boston Traveler.*

Taylor was a private secretary to the governor (1869-71) and a member of the Mass. House of Representatives (1872-73)

He became editor and manager of the *Globe* in 1873.

MAURICE J. TOBIN

40 Smith Street, Roxbury
Built 1959
Coletti B

Maurice J. Tobin (1901-1953), a political leader and lawyer, was born in Roxbury, Mass. He graduated from Boston University Law School and began his political career as a State Representative in 1926.

Tobin served on the Boston School Committee from 1931-1937, as Governor (1945-47), and as a U.S. Secretary of Labor (1948-1952).

ILLIAM MUNROE TROTTER 35 Humboldt Avenue, Dorchester
Built 1969

'illiam Munroe Trotter (1872-1934), a political leader and civil rights activist, as born on an Ohio farm. When he was still an infant his family moved Boston. He grew up in Hyde Park, where he was valedictorian of the class of 386. Trotter graduated from Harvard in 1895 and received his Master's Degree ne year later.

He was the founder and editor of Boston's black newspaper *The Guardian* and ommitted his life to the struggle for civil and political rights for his people.

OSEPH TUCKERMAN 286 Emerson Street, South Boston
Built 1906
Charles K. Cummings, Architect

oseph Tuckerman was a Boston philanthropist and member of the Primary chool Committee during 1827 and 1828.

OSEPH P. TYNAN 650 East Fourth Street, South Boston
Built 1972

oseph P. Tynan, a lifelong resident of South Boston, was the school doctor for ne district until 1954. His office was located on East Broadway near G Street.

VARREN-PRESCOTT 50 School Street, Charlestown

Varren-Prescott bears the names of two heroes of the Battle of Bunker Hill. It eplaces an earlier Prescott School built in 1857 on Elm Street and Warren chool built in 1867 on Summer Street, both in Charlestown.

General Joseph Warren was a famous Boston physician who led the American atriots at the Battle of Bunker Hill, where he lost his life. Colonel Prescott was lso one of the military leaders at Bunker Hill. He gave his men the famous order 'Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes.'' Prescott's regiment repulsed wo charges of General Howe, the British Commander.

Residents of Charlestown have appeared in a film called ''The Whites of Their Eyes'', which reproduces the Battle of Bunker Hill. It may be seen at the Bunker Hill Pavilion located in the Charlestown Navy Yard next to the site where ''Old ronsides'' is docked.

F. LYMAN WINSHIP 54 Dighton Street, Brighton
Built 1901
Whitman & Hood, Architects

F. Lyman Winship, was born in Brighton in 1827 and remained a life-long resident of the area. He worked most of his life as an adjustor for the firm of Winship Bros. and Gore.

Active in the Masons and Brighton school affairs, Winship owned the land on which the ''Winship'' School was built.

JOHN WINTHROP 35 Brookford Street, Dorchester
Built 1911
Maginnis & Walsh, Architects

John Winthrop (1588-1649), a Colonial Governor of Massachusetts, was born in

England. A lawyer and a Puritan, Winthrop came to New England with the Mass. Bay Company.

He was the leading figure in Massachusetts for 20 years, serving continuously as Governor, Deputy Governor, or member of the Executive Council. By the time Winthrop died, he had left a strong imprint on the Commonwealth.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

JOSEPH H. BARNES — 127 Marion Street, East Boston
Built 1901
John Lyman Faxon, Architect

Joseph H. Barnes (1833-1906) was born in Hingham and attended school in Boston, graduating from the Theodore Lyman School in East Boston. During the Civil War, he organized Company K of the 129th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers.

The present Barnes Middle School was East Boston High School from 1901 to 1926.

SAMUEL de CHAMPLAIN — 22 School Street, Dorchester
Built 1925
Joseph J. Driscoll, Architect

Samuel de Champlain (1567-1635) was a French explorer and navigator who founded the city of Quebec and also discovered Lake Champlain. During his explorations along the coast of New England, he was the first European to visit the site of Boston. The French Government later made him Governor of Canada.

JOHN L. CHEVERUS — 10 Moore Street, East Boston
Built 1909
Brainerd & Leeds, Architects

John L. Cheverus (1768-1836) was the first Catholic Bishop of Boston. He was born in France and was educated there for the priesthood. Arrested during the French Revolution, he escaped to London, but later came to the United States. He served as chaplain to the Penobscot Indians in Maine before becoming a pastor in Boston. He made many friends in Boston including President John Adams and was frequently invited to preach in protestant churches. He was one of the founders of the Boston Athenaeum and gave his own distinguished collection of books to this famous library located on Beacon Hill. After the Napoleonic Wars, he was recalled to France as Archbishop of Bordeaux and was later appointed a Cardinal.

GROVER S. CLEVELAND — 11 Charles Street, Dorchester
Built 1925
O'Connell & Shaw, Architects

Grover S. Cleveland (1837-1908) was the 22nd and 24th President of the United States. He has been the only person to serve two terms as President which were not consecutive. One of his ancestors came from England to Massachusetts Bay

olony in 1635. He was a lawyer who became active in political reform as layor of Buffalo in 1881 and as Governor of New York. As President, he was nown for reduction of the tariff and for upholding the Monroe Doctrine.

IARY E. CURLEY — 493 Centre Street, Jamaica Plain
Built 1931
McLaughlin & Burr, Architects

lary E. Curley was the wife of James M. Curley who served three terms as layor of Boston. Mrs. Curley was a resident of Jamaica Plain during the years iat her husband was Mayor of Boston and later Governor of Massachusetts. She as actively engaged in charitable and civic causes.

. A. S. DEARBORN — 25 Ambrose Street, Roxbury
Built 1906
Edwin J. Lewis, Architect

ieneral Dearborn served as Mayor of Roxbury from 1847-1851 when Roxbury as an independent city. He owned a great deal of land near Roxbury Crossing, here the Mission Church stands today. The original Dearborn School was built 1 1825 and was located in Dearborn Place. The original building continued in se for a few years even after the present building was opened in 1906.

HOMAS ALVA EDISON — 60 Glenmont Road, Brighton
Built 1932
Allbright & Blaney, Architects

homas Alva Edison (1847-1931) is celebrated as producing more than 1000 nventions, especially the electric light and the phonograph. He also invented the nicrophone and the basic parts of the wireless and the radio. He later synhronized moving pictures with sound, thus helping to produce talking pictures. Juring World War I he invented many substitutes for products which the United States was no longer able to import from Germany. His inventions were so amous, and so widely used, that at the Paris Centennial Exposition in 1899 he vas praised as "genius of the age".

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS — 28 Walker Street, Charlestown
Built 1932
John M. Gray Company, Architects

General Edwards commanded the 26th Division during World War I. It was known as the "Yankee Division" and nearly all the members came from New England. General Edwards had been born in Cleveland, Ohio, and had seen service in the Philippines and on the Mexican Border.

General Edwards shared the hardships of his men in the trenches and won the undying loyalty of the soldiers of the 26th Division, who gave him the nickname of "Daddy", because of his concern for the welfare of his divisional soldiers. His daughter, an Army nurse, was killed in action in France. After the war, he and his wife settled in Massachusetts. Camp Edwards on Cape Cod and the General Edwards Bridge on the North Shore also commemorate this outstanding soldier.

PATRICK F. GAVIN

215 Dorchester Street, South Boston
Built 1936
John M. Gray Company, Architects

The former Shurtleff School was named for a popular physician of South Boston, Dr. Patrick F. Gavin (1844-1909). Dr. Gavin was born in Ireland and came to the United States with his parents during the Civil War. He graduated from Harvard Medical School and served as an Intern in Surgery at Boston City Hospital. He pursued further medical studies both in Ireland and England and had an outstanding professional reputation in the Boston area. His family continued to give eminent medical service to Boston with four brothers and three nephews in the medical profession.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

40 School Street, Dorchester
Built 1905
A. W. Longfellow, Architect

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894) was a noted physician, poet, novelist and essayist. He was born in Cambridge but practiced medicine in Boston, where he also lectured at the Harvard Medical School. He wrote many popular poems including the celebrated "Old Ironsides" and the humorous "Wonderful One-Hoss Shay". He was an outstanding literary and cultural leader of Boston.

WASHINGTON IRVING

114 Cummins Highway, Roslindale
Built 1936
Sturgis Associates, Architects

Washington Irving (1783-1859) was born in New York and became a lawyer whose chief interest was as a writer of stories and travel accounts. He spent 17 years in England, engaged in family business. During this time he met Sir Walter Scott who influenced him to continue as a writer. Irving later lived in France and then took a position with the American Embassy in Madrid. Here he diligently studied Spanish for three years and became skilled in that language. One of his most famous books is a brilliant description of the Alhambra, which is a beautiful edifice built by the Moors near Granada in Spain. While living at Tarrytown on the Hudson River later, he wrote the interesting stories about Rip Van Winkle and the Legend of Sleepy Hollow. He also served as United States Minister to Spain.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

77 Lawrence Avenue, Dorchester
Built 1937
Funk & Wilcox, Architects

Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929-1968) has become an American hero of national proportions, transcending all particular categories. Starting his career as a Baptist minister in the Dexter Avenue Church in Montgomery, Alabama, Dr. King became the recognized leader of the Civil Rights Movement during the 1950's and 1960's. His assassination in April 1968 produced a profound shock to the entire American people. It was especially fitting that Boston should memorialize

s name by designating a school as the Martin Luther King, Jr. Middle School. 'hile studying for a doctorate at Boston University, he met his future ife,Coretta Scott, a student at the New England Conservatory of Music. As oretta King, she became his active and inspiring co-worker and has carried on s mission with diligence, dignity and intelligence. Dr. King was awarded the obel Peace Prize in 1964 which adds another distinction to the list of names of oston's schools.

This school was originally named for Patrick T. Campbell who gave the oston School System many years of distinguished service as Headmaster of the oston Latin School and as Superintendent of Schools. When the School Dertment constructed the Educational Resource Center on Dorchester Avenue it emed appropriate to assign the Campbell name to the new facility. Then the rmer Campbell School was renamed in 1968 for the recently assassinated Iartin Luther King, Jr.

OLOMON LEWENBERG — 20 Outlook Road, Mattapan
Built 1930
Desmond & Lord, Architects

olomon Lewenberg was a public-spirited member of a number of civic organiations of Boston and was well known for his philanthropy.

EORGE LEWIS — 131 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury
Built 1912
Harrison H. Atwood, Architect

eorge Lewis was the last Mayor of Roxbury (1863-1867) before that town was ncorporated into the City of Boston. The original Lewis School was completed n 1869. The present building was built on the former grounds of the Quint Nurseries in the Walnut Park area. It also served as the first headquarters for the Boston Aid to the Blind.

HARLES MACKEY — 90 Warren Avenue, Boston
Built 1959

harles Mackey was born in South Boston and attended Boston University and ufts Medical School with post-graduate study in Vienna and Berlin. He served n the Boston School Committee 1932-1937 and was Chairman during 1935. he Mackey School stands on the site of the old English High and Latin School 1877-1878) which was the largest public school in the world at the time it was uilt.

OHN W. McCORMACK — 325 Mt. Vernon Street, Dorchester
Built 1967

ohn W. McCormack (1891-), a native of Boston, has had a long distinguished career as a legislator in the Massachusetts House of Representatives and enate. As a lawyer he made important contributions to the Massachusetts Contitutional Convention of 1917 and 1918, which modernized the oldest state

constitution in the country. He also served in the U.S. Army during World War I. He was elected to the National Congress from the South Boston district in 1928 and re-elected to each session until he chose to retire in 1971. His leadership in Congress was important in drafting the New Deal Reforms of the Roosevelt administration. From 1962 until his retirement, he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, which is considered the second most powerful position in the national government.

ROBERT N. MEAD 149 Washington Street, Brighton

Robert N. Mead was the Principal of the Thomas Gardner School in Allston from 1967-1975, when he retired to Cape Cod.

Mr. Mead returns to the Mead School to deliver the graduation address every year, at the invitation of the Principal and the class.

He was a much beloved principal and made his home in Brighton during his time as the Gardner principal. He still has an important message for children and is very well thought of by all who know him.

Mr. Mead entered the Boston Public School System in 1941, was promoted to sub-master in 1950, and promoted to principal at the Phillips Brooks School in 1958 where he stayed until 1967. He then was promoted to principal of the Thomas Gardner School in 1967, where he served until his retirement.

MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI 70 Charter Street, Boston
Built 1919
Joseph McGuinness, Architect

Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564) was one of the most outstanding and talented artists that the world has ever known. He was an architect, sculptor, a painter, and a poet. One of his most important accomplishments was the painting of the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. He also designed the great dome of St. Peter's in Rome.

WILLIAM B. ROGERS 15 Everett Street, Hyde Park
Built 1902
Loring & Phipps, Architects

William B. Rogers (1804-1882), a distinguished educator, was born in Philadelphia and educated at William and Mary College in Virginia. He taught for several years at the University of Virginia but became interested in starting a polytechnical school in Boston with his brother Henry. The Massachusetts Legislature in 1861 authorized the incorporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The following year, Rogers was elected first president of M. I. T. and served in that capacity from 1862-1870 and again from 1878-1881 when he retired.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT — 61 School Street, Roxbury
Built 1923
Joseph J. Driscoll, Architect

Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919) was the 26th President of the United States. He was a descendant of the original Dutch settlers in New Netherlands. He became well acquainted with Boston while a student at Harvard. As a young man, he was not very robust and went to the American West where he undertook a strenuous program and was able to build up his strength and health. He had a distinguished career in his native state of New York serving in the State Legislature, as Civil Service Commissioner and then as Police Commissioner for New York City.

During the Spanish American War, he led a dashing charge of the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill in Cuba and became a popular hero. After the war, he was elected Governor of New York State, then Vice President of the United States. When President McKinley was assassinated, Roosevelt became President and established a special reputation as an conservationist and as a "trust buster". He provided strong leadership in international affairs and gave valuable service to the nation during World War I.

ROBERT G. SHAW — 20 Mt. Vernon Street, West Roxbury
Built 1919
Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore, Architects

Robert G. Shaw was a prominent citizen of Boston, who was active in the Abolitionist Movement in helping his fellow blacks. When the Civil War opened, he performed an unusual service, by recruiting the famous 54th Massachusetts Regiment and which was composed entirely of black soldiers. It became the model for several other black regiments that had a distinguished record in the Civil War. Shaw was killed in action during the war. A splendid sculptured monument stands in Boston Common facing the State House, commemorating the valor of Shaw and his 54th Regiment.

WILLIAM H. TAFT — 20 Warren Street, Brighton
Built 1895
E. M. Wheelwright, Architect

William H. Taft (1857-1930) was the 27th President of the United States and had a very distinguished career as a Justice in the Courts of Ohio and in the Federal Circuit Court. President McKinley appointed him Governor General of the Philipines and later Secretary of War. He was elected President in 1908. Later he was appointed Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

FRANK V. THOMPSON — 110 Maxwell Street, Dorchester
Built 1922
Harrison H. Atwood, Architect

Frank V. Thompson was Superintendent of the Boston Public School system 1918-1921, having served as Assistant Superintendent for six years. He persuaded the School Committee to introduce commercial education in the Boston Schools.

JAMES P. TIMILITY

205 Roxbury Street, Roxbury
Built 1937
M. A. Dyer Company, Architects

James P. Timilty (1865-1921) was a lifelong resident of Roxbury who served on the Boston Board of Aldermen in 1908 and 1919. He was particularly well known as a member of the State Senate from 1911-1917.

The Timilty School, which faces the historic First Church in Roxbury at John Eliot Square, was originally planned to be a larger structure, with a different floor plan. The original plans of the architect would have required the demolition of the adjacent Dillaway-Thomas House which dates back to the 18th Century. The Roxbury Historical Society successfully blocked the destruction of that famous dwelling.

PHILLIS WHEATLEY

20 Kearsage Avenue, Roxbury
Built 1932
John M. Gray Company, Architects

Phillis Wheatley had a remarkable career in the Boston area during the period of the American Revolution. She was born in Africa in 1754 and brought to Boston as a slave when she was seven years old. She was sold to John Wheatley, a wealthy merchant, as a domestic for his aging wife. The daughter of the family undertook to give Phillis an education. The young slave girl's educational progress was very rapid and substantial, and very soon she was reading works in Latin.

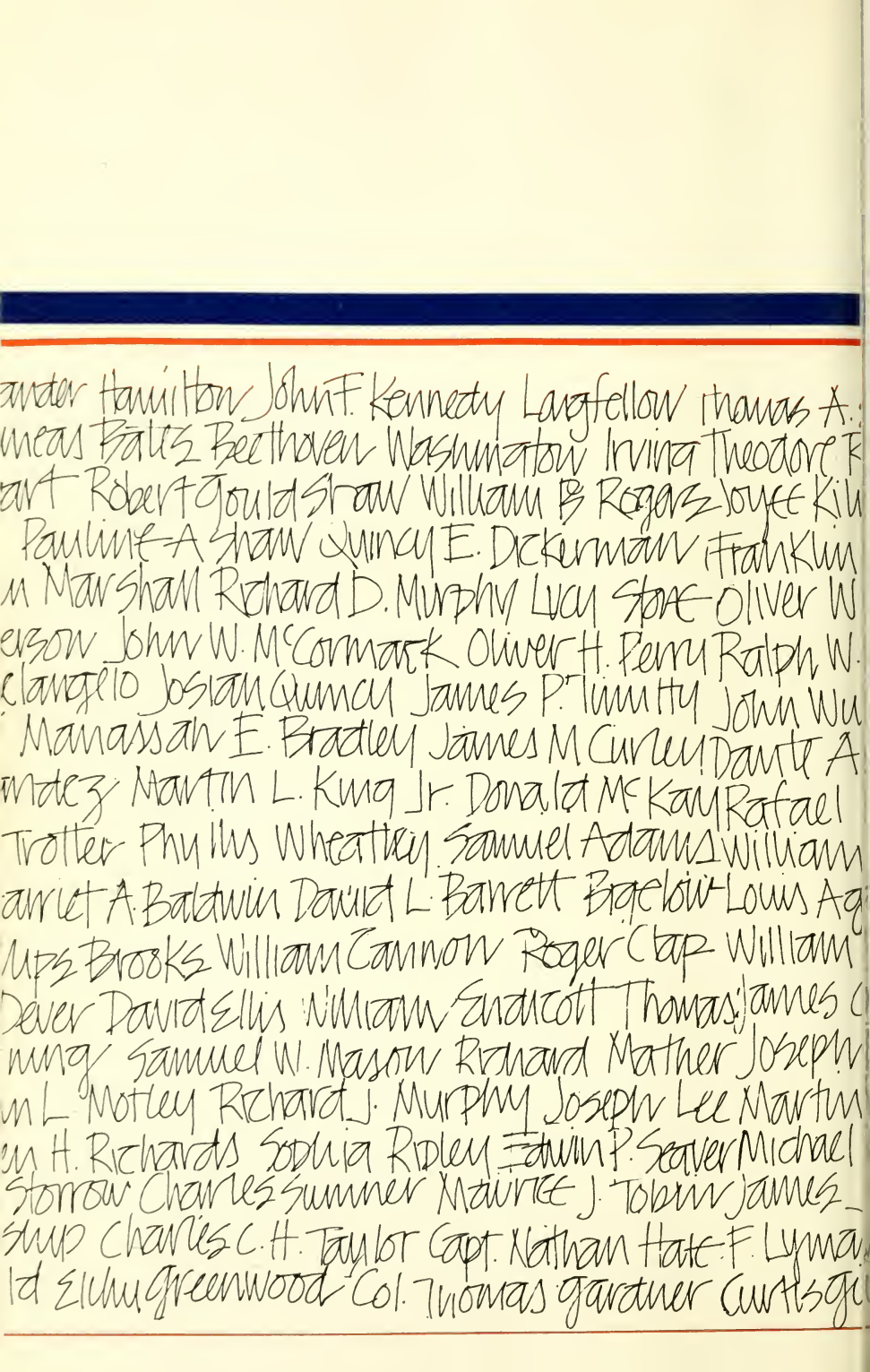
Phillis very early demonstrated a striking talent in the writing of poetry. One of her most important efforts was a poem greeting George Washington when he came to Cambridge to take command of the Colonial troops in 1776. On a trip to England with members of the Wheatley family, Phillis was able to meet with many persons who were interested in poetry and who encouraged Phillis to persevere in her writing. Unfortunately, after the death of Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley, Phillis was obliged to live in poverty and died at the age of 40.

T. WOODROW WILSON

18 Croftland Avenue, Dorchester
Built 1932
John M. Gray Company, Architects

T. Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924), the 28th President of the United States, was a graduate of Princeton University and remained associated with Princeton as Professor of Government and later as President of the University. He attracted national attention for his reforms as Governor of New Jersey in 1910 and was elected President of the United States in 1912. His program of reforms on a national level had to be postponed because the problems of World War I required all his attention. He worked to secure a just and lasting world peace on the basis of his famous Fourteen Points. After the Treaty of Versailles was completed in 1919, President Wilson tried to have the United States join the League of Nations.

hanks to:
r. John E. O'Loughlin, School Volunteers for Boston
r. Robert C. Wood, Superintendent, Boston Public Schools
abel G. Besecker, Director, School Volunteers for Boston
lary Shannon, Boston Arts Commission
avid Rooney, Public Facilities Dept., City of Boston
oston business firms who helped to make this possible


ander Hamilton John F. Kennedy Longfellow Thomas A.
ineas Bates Beethoven Washington Irving Theodore R
art Robert Gould Shaw William B. Rogers Joyce Kil
Pauline A. Shaw Quincy E. Dickerman Franklin
n Marshall Richard D. Murphy Lucy Stone Oliver W
erson John W. McCormack Oliver H. Perry Ralph W.
Evangeline Josiah Quincy James P. Timothy John Wu
Manassah E. Bradley James M. Curley Dante A.
nadez Martin L. King Jr. Donald McKay Rafael
Trotter Phyllis Wheatley Samuel Adams William
arriet A. Baldwin David L. Barrett Bigelow Louis Ag
Nps Brooks William Cannon Roger Clap William
Deaver David Ellis William Endicott Thomas James
ning Samuel W. Mason Richard Mather Joseph
n L. Motley Richard J. Murphy Joseph Lee Martin
en H. Richards Sophia Ripley Edwin P. Seaver Michael
Storrow Charles Sumner Maurice J. Tobin James
Shup Charles C. H. Taylor Capt. Nathan Hale F. Lyma
ld Elihu Greenwood Col. Thomas Gardner Curtis

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 9999 06238 488 6